The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,168 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.
M. COROMANDEL	4195	800	L. Reeves	9th ,,
L. ANCONA	3128	600	A. W. J. Webber...	16th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood...	23rd ,,
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson .	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWAR...	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown........	23rd ,,

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 26, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa
D. BALDUINO..	5,000	800	.....1st Dec.	20th Jan. '88.
MANILLA.......	5,000	800	....20th ,,	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	.....10th Jan.	1st March

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.
STURA	..	On the 7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 30 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
				1887.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich.	4,200	600	7th Dec.
				1888.
POSEIDON...........	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.......	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.......	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include *Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

…s for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and … on the 20th, of each month.

…ers and their luggage are conveyed free on … the Company's steam launch, on the day of

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1887.
ELEKTRA.........	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Dec.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail on THURSDAY, the 15th Dec. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

KEMP & CO.'S
DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

MANY hundreds of KEMP & Co.'s Medicine Chests are in use throughout India, and it is one of the customary precautions of life in this country, if residing or travelling at a distance from medical aid, to keep one of suitable dimensions always at hand.

The Company's Catalogue contains descriptions of thirty different patterns, comprising chests of Solid Leather, Plain and Polished Wood, and Block Tin. They vary in size from the small case for the pocket to the large chest for employers of labour, and in price from Rs. 6 to Rs. 130, filled.

Each Chest is furnished with a copy of "Kemp's Companion to the Medicine Chest" (3rd edition).

The Company have designed a special pattern of Chest for the remedies recommended in

"Moore's Family Medicine for India," of which the price filled is Rs. 22.

Also a special pattern for the remedies recommended in

Dr. G. Yeates Hunter's Domestic Medicine, Price Rs. 75.

Intending purchasers are recommended to write for Catalogues, or to describe the purpose for which the Medicine Chest is required and mention limit of price.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd December 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Behrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 1, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELICACIES FOR THE SEASON.

THE following BELGRAVIAN SPECIALITIES can be confidently recommended as the most appetising Novelties yet introduced:—

BREAKFAST BEEF, per tin Re. 1-8.
SAVOURY TONGUES, per tin Re. 1-14.
CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, per tin Re. 1-2.
GAME PIE TRUFFLED, per tin Rs. 2-4.
GRAM PIES, per tin Rs. 2-4.
BELGRAVIAN PATES, per tin As. 14.
GLENCAIRN CAMP PIES, per tin Re. 1-4.
MORTADELLA SAUSAGES, As. 14.
ROAST TURKEY, per tin Re. 1-4.
OLIVES FARCIES, per bottle As. 14.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-6 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

APPLES FOR TARTS.
(PRESERVED.)

In tins each containing 1 gallon.
Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

GRAPES! GRAPES!

Fine Spanish Fruit.......... per lb. Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the s.s. *Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.
COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Price
Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	26 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry...	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry.........	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale............	30 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	39 0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	34 0	18 8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27 0	14 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	19 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINES.

PORT.
CLARET.
SHERRY.
BURGUNDY.
CHAMPAGNE.
GERMAN WINES.

Wholesale of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Retail of
CO-OPERATIVE STORES. Medows Street, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

ADEN.	CALCUTTA.	KURRACHEE.	RANGOON.
ALEXANDRIA.	COLOMBO.	LAHORE.	RIO DE JANEIRO.
BORDEAUX.	HIOGO.	LONDON.	SHANGHAI.
BUENOS AYRES.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	SIMLA.
	THURSDAY ISLE.		YOKOHAMA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE only firm in India, supplying at cheapest rates English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji and Company beg to announce that the last day for the Renewal of Subscription to Papers and Periodicals is 9th December 1887.

Please ask for our latest Price List giving cheaper rates of Subscription than any other firm trading in the same line of business in India.

Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji and Company have very great pleasure to announce that the Native Princes, High Officials, and other Patrons and Constituents who obtain their Papers and Periodicals through them have expressed their complete satisfaction for the despatch, punctuality and regularity with which they have supplied them.

Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji and Company have received numerous highly satisfactory testimonials from their Constituents including Princes, High Officials, Nobility and Gentry, Libraries and other Institutes, which will be inserted in the next issue of their Price List.

In conclusion Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji and Company express their best thanks to all their Constituents for their continued liberal support and patronage.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TOBACCOS! TOBACCOS!!

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations; combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEURERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence.*

Note.—Manufactured of the *purest natural leaf* imported *direct* from the States. A fresh consignment just opened out. Trial and Comparison confidently invited.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas, notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay, prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.

Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf,
Bushire, 10th September 1887.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.

Satara, 30th August 1887.

I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon-Major.
Superintendent of Matheran.

Kamptee, 12th September 1887.

I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
ESPLANADE HOTEL
TO
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB AND ASSAM TEAS.

SEASON 1887.

WE are the SOLE and SPECIAL AGENTS in BOMBAY and POONA for the KANGRA VALLEY TEA COMPANY, Limited, and the SOLE and SPECIAL AGENTS in Bombay and Poona, for a special growth of the finest Indian Tea at a Garden in Assam.

These Teas are, without hesitation in saying, the finest and best obtainable anywhere, and are fetching at Calcutta Auction Sales the heaviest figures for 1887 growths.

ORANGE PEKOE.—A very deliciously flavoured Rich Tea, the pick of "Kangra" Teas, strongly recommended, Re. 1-6 per lb.

PEKOE SOUCHONG.—"Assam," a delightful Tea, yielding a perfect infusion nearly free from Tannin, Re. 1-4 per lb.; 10 lbs. at Re. 1-2 per lb.

PEKOE.—"Kangra Valley," a full flavoured Tea with bright strong infusion, Re. 1-3 per lb.

PEKOE.—"Assam," a fragrant high class Tea, recommended, Re. 1 per lb.; 10 lbs. at 14 annas per lb.

PEKOE SOUCHONG.—"Kangra," a good family Tea, giving a strong infusion.

HOUSEHOLD MIXTURE.—Suitable for Canteens, Schools, &c., 10 annas per lb.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
TEA MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby Notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 221st monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1887.

BAZAAR.

ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 6th and 7th instant, there will be held in the Church Mission House, Girgaum, a sale of Children's Dresses, Fancy Work, &c., received from England. The sale will be in Aid of the Church Missionary Society's Girls' School, Girgaum.

The BAZAAR will be OPEN each day from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Bombay, Dec. 2nd 1887.

FOR SALE, OWNER GOING HOME,

		Rs.
1.	Very dark Brown Water MARE, 16 hands, 7 years, well bred and handsome. Passed R. A. Charger, but has lost one eye. Very quiet, up to weight and a fast trotter	500
2.	Set R. A. APPOINTMENTS by Peat, good as new	140
3.	DOUBLE BRIDLE do. do.	20
4.	HUNTING BREAST-PLATE and MATINGALE, new	12

Apply to Lieut. G. S. ROUPELL, R. A.,
Camp, Ahmedabad.

WANTED, AT ONCE, to go into Mining District in Deccan.

A NATIVE PHOTOGRAPHER who understands the subject thoroughly.

A NATIVE ACCOUNTANT who can open and keep sets of Books thoroughly.

Two NATIVE HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, Apothecaries preferred.

A NATIVE INTERPRETER, must speak and write fluently English, Hindoostani and Telegu.

Apply by letter only, enclosing Certificates and Stating Salary required, to "H. W.," care of this paper.

CHUBB'S
PATENT LOCKS
(DETECTOR AND UNPICKABLE),
BOXES AND SAFES
(FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING)

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at a fare and a half, will be issued between any two Stations on this Railway from SATURDAY the seventeenth of December 1887, up to the thirty-first of December 1887, (both days inclusive), available for the return journey up to and including Monday the sixteenth of January 1888.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1887.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, 13th December 1887, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I. To pass the Accounts for the year ending 30th November 1887.
II. To elect new Members.
III. To elect the Committee for the ensuing year.
IV. To discuss, and if approved, adopt the Revised Rules for a Clearing Office for arrival Contracts, as already Circulated to Members ; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, Dec. 1, 1887.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS,

HAVE always on hand a large and varied stocks of Gem, Gold and Silver Jewellery ; a collection of old and rare Indian Coins ; fine Colombo Stone Brooches ; Diamond and other Precious Stones Jewellery ; Startcut Gold Alberts and Necklets ; Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios, &c., &c., all the above suitable for 'Xmas and New Year's Presents. Jewellery made to order in any design, and patterns. Outstation Orders promptly executed. Price Lists free.

ADDRESS :—
RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and
SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY,
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office,
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7	0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5	0	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2	8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1	8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3	12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	4	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	"

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	"

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

CARDS! CARDS!!
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.
MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CARDS! CARDS!!
NATIVE CHARACTERISTICS
NATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

Are worth sending to Home people as 'Xmas and New Year's presents.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will hold their usual AUCTION SALE at their rooms as follows :—

A collection of real Bohemian glass fancy articles, suitable for presentation comprising of jewel and toilet boxes, ladies' companions, liquor sets, ink stands, paper-weights, flower vases, &c.

Samples of hardware, leather bags, &c.
2 casks of sherry
5 cases gold and silver beads.
10 boxes claret.
4 cases trousering cloth.
1 " flannel.
4 " broad cloth.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GENTRY OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, next door to Mr. J. Neuberg, in Medows Street, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., sale commencing at 1-30 p.m.

The most valuable and handsome collection of real oil paintings (by eminent artists) in elaborate gold frames, ever imported into Bombay, also rich glass flower vases, table ornaments, night lamps, toilet and wash-hand sets, &c., of the latest designs and novelty.

Also a collection of enamelled plates of sizes, cups and saucers, &c.

Important to builders, contractors, &c.

14 drums of 4 and 5 gallons, fireproof agaunite, a colorless staining for wood, canvas, felt, &c., also a priming for paint, varnish, &c.

Printed list of particulars and details of the oil paintings will be published shortly.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE &Co.
Bombay, December 2, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c., &c.

On account of the underwriters ex s.s. "Coromondel '40 boxes candles.

At 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong high wheel dog-cart in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong pony-cart with a set of brass-mounted harness.
1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-1½, 7 years, goes well in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong English-built mail phaeton in very good order.
1 set of brass mounted English double harness.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive, very hard working animal.

On MONDAY, the 5th December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, over Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s shop the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome walnutwood Cottage piano by Soundy and Co., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. the property of MISS CHARLOTTE ELLABY.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The property of another gentleman.

1 dog-cart suitable for a pony or galloway light and neat.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Fern Cottage," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain-carved, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a very handsome rosewood cottage piano, by "August Dassel," in very good order, handsome large size pier-glasses in gilt frame with marble topped, pier-tables, first-rate large size oleographs in gilt frame, a large size fish bowl on stand with gold fish, one first-rate Singer's Sewing Machine, a large size cooking stove, a handsome strong Victoria nearly new, and an Arab horse, 14-2, a splendid trotter with harness, &c., &c., the property of MAX MINGK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. the property of E. DANGERFIELD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 2, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF BOATS.

THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, Basin, on account of the concerned.

1 large long boat oak frame and pine plank, about 28 feet long.
1 pinnace boat oak frame and pine plank, about 25 feet long.
1 new jolly boat, all teak and copper fastened, a very superior boat,
1 lot of oars.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES AND WORKS OF ART FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd December, at 2 p.m., a collection of Indian Curiosities and Works of Art, the property of a deceased antiquary, consisting of handsomely carved Surat and Coomta sandalwood and ivory work boxes, Vizagapatam works, stationery and jewel boxes, card baskets, glove boxes, writing desks and book-stands, Porcupine quill stamp, jewel, glove and letter boxes, bottle cases, card basket and pantray, beautifully worked ivory figures and groups representing processions, nautch, cart, carriage, boats and Hindoo gods, and goddesses, two large figures each carved out of one solid block of ivory, Moradabad work metal jugs and hooka bottoms, real China and Japanese flower vases, tea and toilet services and jugs, Agra and Jeypore table ornaments, Scind toilet boxes, one idol of Budha, made of gold, silver, copper, brass, &c., one copper idol of Gunputty (very old), parian busts and figures, one marble clock, requires winding up only once a year, a few oilpaintings by native artists representing the birth of Budha, the inhabitants of Tanjore, Raja of Kolanpore, and his father, the late Hons. Juggonnath Sunkersett and Morarjee Goculdas, Parsee lady, rich cashmere shawls, &c.

Detailed catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Hotel Buildings, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flowervases, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of C. BACKMANN, Esq. the same comprises, dining, drawing, pier, dressing and washhand tables, drawing easy, folding and arm chairs, sideboard, cots, chest of drawers, clothpress, wardrobe, conversation couches, dressing glass, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
35 casks lubricating oil wg. 110 cwts., 2 qr., 18 lbs.
200 " Alapson Holkoll and Co.'s cement "goose brand."
1 Tent in good condition thoroughly suitable for district use.
1 D.-B. B. L. gun in case.
1 rook rifle.
1 revolver.

By order of Bechra Akhajee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Fakirjee Merwanjee.

Gold ornaments called Sackla, Bangles, Kunthee, Toolsipatra, watch chains, bracelets, with gold beads and a piece of gold.

By order of Essoofbhoy Ebramjee and on account and at the risk of Tyabally Abdoolally of Nagpore.

1 case imitation gold thread No. 20 to 60.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong built light landau.
1 handsome light dog cart suitable for a galloway or pony.
1 strong office shigram.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light dog-cart.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

1 handsome strong English made mail coach, convertible into a waggonette with brake.
1 pair handsome fast trotting chesnut Hungarian horses believed to be sound and both broken to saddle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects of the late Mr. PETER LYONS, consisting of drawing-room, dining, pier, side, washhand and dressing tables, conversation couches, easy and dining-room chairs, wardrobe, chest of drawers, hatstand, Bengal cots, bedstead, screen, sofa, monkey tables, glassware, crockery, spoons and forks, knives, wearing apparel, copper pots and sundry other articles.

Under instructions from the Executor of the will of the late R. Hyde Cheetham Esq. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ardaseer Hormarjee Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 14th instant at 1 p.m. the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, plated-ware and glassware, table ornaments, lamps, a photographic camera with kit, a large and choice collection of oleographs, chromolithographs and water colour, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s shop, on account of the concerned, the very valuable and elegantly made superior French-polished blackwood, teakwood and satinwood and bentwood household furniture of the latest design made by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, consisting of sets of drawing-room, furniture with superior velvet and tapestry spring cushions, dining-room bedroom and office furniture, elegant screens with carved panels, superior Brussels and Mirzapore carpets, very old real China, Satsoma, Kanga, Japanese and Benares flower vases, jars and wall plates, suitable for Christmas presents, Japanese copper enamelled bronze and porcelain vases and plates, solid marble pillars, handsome brass and bentwood bedsteads, elegant wall brackets and Japanese cabinets, gold and silk embroidered table and bed covers, Japanese bamboo and bead chicks, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view six days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 2, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 8, RAMPART ROW.
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS.
18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES and Co. have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the above Rooms on SATURDAY, 3rd inst., the whole of the following :—Several bundles of pieces of long cloth, grey and white, suitable for towels or clusters.

Also about 50 vols. of novels and magazines equal to new.

Several ornamental glass flower baskets, Jubilee photographic frames, cyclometers, and odometers, a gram grinding machine, magic lanterns, &c.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m., sharp.

LEATHES & Co.
Bombay, December 2, 1887.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the COLOMBO CLUB, a MANAGER or STEWARD. Must thoroughly understand his duties, which he will be required to perform under the supervision of the Secretary. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem with free board and lodging. Applications for the post, which will be received up to the 15th December next, or for further particulars, to be addressed to the SECRETARY, Colombo Club, Colombo, Ceylon.

ELIGIBLE BUILDING LAND AT BYCULLA.

TO BE LET, on fifty year's Lease, in convenient Plots, the FRONT COMPOUND of the Bombay Education Society's Press Property at the junction of Clare and Parel Roads and opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

MR. J. ROACH, Building Contractor, 83, Khetwady Back Road, is appointed to show the Plots and furnish particulars to the intending Lessees.

TENDERS, stating annual rent (per square yard) offered may be forwarded to the HONORARY SECRETARY at the Office of the Society, or to CAPTAIN WALSHE, Clare Road, Byculla.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT
PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens.......... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. .... 2-12 "

F. FISCHER & CO.
HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Opposite Municipal Offices.
TOM SAYERS..........PROPRIETOR.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT
THE ONLY HOTEL WITH A FRENCH COOK IN BOMBAY.
SPECIAL RATES FOR BOARDING WITHOUT LODGING.

Breakfast 9 to 11, Tiffin 1 to 3, Dinner 7-30 to 8-30,
After which cold Suppers can be supplied

Tiffins and Dinners can be arranged for any number if due notice is given.

THE steamer "ASCALON," 1,523 tons, nett register, stranded fourteen miles North-West of Galle, will be sold as she lies BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the 17th of December. Photograph of the wreck can be seen at our Offices.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Lloyd's Agents.
24th November, 1887.

GENUINE ENGLISH CLOCKS.
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.
MADE TO LAST A CENTURY!
UNSURPASSED TIMEKEEPERS!

		Rs
1.	ROUND PENDULUM TIMEPIECE, 12-inch Dial, with Fusee and Chain, in Mahogany Case, with Lock and Key	60
2.	Do. do. Superior Quality, with Twisted Copper Wire Chain	70
3.	Do. do. A 1 Quality, Extra Strong and Best finished works, Plate-glass Front, Cast Bezil, with Lock and Key	75
4.	DROP CASE, long heavy Pendulum Timepiece, Plateglass Front, Cast Brass Bezil, Splendid Timekeeper, 12-inch Dial	80
5.	DROP CASE OF FINE POLISHED MAHOGANY, striking the hours on a powerful Bell, A 1 Quality (14-inch Dial)	160
6.	16-inch DIAL, round Extra Solid Mahogany Case, Plateglass, Strong Cast Bezil, with Lock and Key, striking on a powerful Bell.	190
7.	16-inch DIAL, Timepiece only, Drop Case, fine Mahogany Case, unsurpassed as a Timekeeper.	145
8.	BRACKET CLOCK, most lovely old English Pattern, 8-inch Silver Gilt Metal Dial, Plateglass, Exquisite workmanship, striking on a powerful Bell, in fine beautifully Polished Mahogany Case with Bracket to match	225
9.	BRACKET CLOCK, A I Quality, Chiming the Quarters on 4 and on 8 Bells, and striking the Hours on a Powerful Gong of a deep Sonorous Sound. In fine ornamental Case of unpolished Oakwood, with Bracket to Match. Fine Silver Gilt Metal Dial, 12 by 8½ inches. Extreme length of Case 4 feet.	
10.	The style is pure Gothic, and a Bracket with Clock would form the gem of a drawing-room furnished in the same style	600

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATED close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within fiveminutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
OF UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886. Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition. Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition. Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885 ; also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition. Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.

Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..[illegible]
RESERVE FUND ....[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

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" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

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ESTATE OF RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM, DECEASED.

IN PURSUANCE of Section 42 of Act 28 of 1866 Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM, late of Bombay, merchant trading in Bombay and Manchester, under the style or firm of R. Hyde Cheetham and Co. Merchants and late Secretaries and Managers of the Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited, who died at Bombay on the 13th day of October 1887, are required to send particulars of the same to the Undersigned at their Office, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, on or before the 30th day of December next, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said Estate will be distributed, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby required to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Executor.—Dated the 24th day of November 1887.

CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Attorneys for Frank Chalk, the Executor of the said Ralph Hyde Cheetham, deceased.

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	Per box of 100.	Per 1000.
JAVAS.—No. 1 "Club" Java.....Rs.	3 0	Rs. 28 0
A choice mild Cigar.		
No. 2 "Club" Java	2 12	26
Rather smaller than above.		
TRICHYS.—No. 1 "Club" Trichy, 4½ in.	1 10	16
A good Cigar of best Dindigul Tobacco.		
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A good Cigar of best Dindigul Tobacco.		
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ADDISON & CO. will be happy to forward their Cigars to any part of India by the cheapest route. Up-country Customers living far from a Railway are requested to indicate what arrangements should be made for forwarding.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, E. Y. Regt., Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Ross Shire (s), from Middlesbrough. Yesterday :—Amiszde (brig), from Mozambique; and Titania (s), China.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bhownagar (s), for Bhownagar; Nurjehan (s), and Chindwara (s), Coast and Calcutta; D. Baldino (s), Genoa; and Booldana (s), Galle.

High Court.—Up to the 14th February 1888, all pauper petitions fixed for hearing on a Saturday, and all short causes fixed for hearing on Tuesday, will be heard on the following Friday, instead.

Reported Theft.—M. C. Bennett, a Parsee shopkeeper, at Forbes Street, Fort, reported to the police the theft of ten pairs of boots, valued at Rs. 60, from a show-case which was left unlocked on Wednesdaylast.

Polo.—The Polo this evening will be :—White—Major Rochfort (Capt.), Messrs. Dixon, Sladen, Wingfield and Fenton *vs.* Black and Yellow—Messrs. Summer (Capt.), Graham, Saville and Warden. Play to commence at 5 o'clock.

A Runaway Reformatory Boy.—A Reformatory boy, named Vithul Valjee, about 15 years of age, is reported to have absconded from the Government Central Press, where he had been sent to work on Wednesday last.

Allbless Leper Home.—The Honorary Treasurer of the Allbless Leper Home, Trombay, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a donation of Rs. 25 from Raja Khachor Alla Challa and Rs. 5 from Mr. T. W. Clear, in aid of the Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home fund.

Cricket.—John Bright *vs.* Bombay Proprietary School Cricket Club. A well contested match between these two clubs was played on Sunday last, resulting in a win for the Proprietarians by 28 runs on the first innings, the John Bright scoring 116 and the Bombay Proprietary School, 144.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the E. Y. Regiment at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-30 p.m. :—

Overture........Semiramidé ....Rossini.
Lancers ....Connaught ....D' Albert.
Selection.........Siege of Rochelle.........Balfe.
Song ....The Lost Chord ....Sullivan.
Reminiscences of Ireland ....Godfrey.
Waltz ....La Mascotte.....................E. Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Accident on Boardship.—While Junglee Motee, a day-labourer, employed on board the s.s. Rosshire, lying in the Prince's Dock, was at work yesterday afternoon in the hold of that vessel, a pile of iron railway sleepers accidentally fell on him whereby he sustained a fracture to his spine and other serious injuries. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is now lying in a critical condition.

Fatal Accident.—A Goanese, named Antonio Pereira, aged about 56 years, was yesterday taken by his friends from Bori Bunder to the G. T. Hospital about 9-30 a.m. suffering from acute, internal pains. The patient stated, that about four days ago, while landing at Bori Bunder and jumping on to the stone steps at the landing, he slipped and fell, sustaining several internal injuries. The man died about five hours after admission into the hospital.

Assaulting a Policeman:—Yacaoob Cassum, a noted character, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Greyhurst before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with assaulting a native police constable doing duty at Falkland Road, on Friday night, the 25th ultimo. The accused, with a number of other Mahomedans, was creating a disturbance in an open space of ground at the back of a liquour shop on the Falkland Road. When the policeman went to the scene to quell the disturbance the accused assaulted him with a stick. The accused, on admitting his previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sale of the Nerbudda Mills.—Messrs. Menesse and Company, auctioneers, put up to sale by public auction, at their rooms yesterday, the mill of the Nerbudda Spinning and Weaving Company, situated at Broach. The mill contains 19,616 spindles, 200 looms, four large and one small boiler, one large and one small engine, and fifty gins. On the last occasion, when a sale was attempted by the same auctioneers, the highest bid was two lakhs of rupees; but the sale being subject to a reserved bid, the property was bought in. Yesterday's sale was made without reserve, and started with a bid of Rs. 1,50,000. The amount rose by bids of Rs. 5,000 and then of Rs. 1,000 each to the highest bid of Rs. 1,75,000, at which the property was knocked down to Mr. Mowjee Shamjee.

A Juvenile Thief.—Ebram Reuben, a Jewish boy, aged about 17 years, was yesterday charged by Inspector Jones before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing Re. 1-6 in cash, the property of Rustom Kodadad, a sherbet shopkeeper, at Bellasis Road. The accused on Wednesday morning went to the shop of the complainant for a cup of tea. The complainant left the shop for a short time, and on his return saw the accused abstract the money in question from a box, and as he was walking away with it he seized him and gave him into custody. The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate, taking into consideration the fact that this was his first offence, sentenced him to one day's imprisonment only and to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

Stealing Government Property.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield placed Visram Dulla, a *bhungy*, Luxmon Vittoo and Janoo Gunoo, shoe-makers, the latter a Government pensioner, before Mr. Ryan the first on a charge of theft and the other two with receiving stolen property. The man, Visram Dulla, who was employed as a *bhungy* in the arsenal was, it appeared, detected stealing hides from the arsenal and selling them to shoe-makers. The matter was reported to the police, who took the man into custody, and after enquiries arrested the other prisoners. A remand was granted in the case to enable the police to make further enquiries.

Parsee Travellers round the World.—Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, eldest son of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and Mr. Perozeshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy returned to Bombay yesterday, from their travels in England, over the Continent, Spain, America, Japan, China, Singapore, &c. Mr. Framjee has written an interesting account of his travels, giving graphic descriptions of the places visited by him during a period of about eight months, which has from time to time been published in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper, and the whole of which, when completed, will be published in book form. Valuable information has been collected by the traveller, which will prove very acceptable to vernacular readers. At the Bunder yesterday, the returning travellers were welcomed by a host of friends and relations.

Theft at Colaba.—Hurry Ramjee was yesterday charged by Inspector Stanford before Mr. Crawley Boevey at the Fort Police Court with stealing a blanket and a sheet, the property of Sergeant Ward, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at Colaba, on Wednesday evening last. The accused was observed by Private Smiths of the same Regiment, near the Military Quarters of the complainant, and on being questioned as to what he was doing there he gave an evasive answer. The soldier then noticed he had a blanket wrapped round his shoulders similar to those issued to soldiers. This aroused his suspicions and he had him arrested by the Regimental Police when it was ascertained that the property had been stolen from the complainant's bungalow. The accused was then handed over to the City Police, who, after making further enquiries, searched the accused's house, at Byculla, where other property, evidently stolen, was recovered. Amongst these articles were embroidered caps, an English concertina, two walking sticks, one of which with a silver mounted handle, was recently stolen from the bungalow of Mr. Ellsworthy, of Malabar Hill. Mr. Superintendent McDermott, requested the Magistrate to adjourn the case to enable the police to institute further enquiries into the matter. The Magistrate granted the application, and remanded the prisoner to jail.

Freemasonry at Secunderabad.—At the last general meeting of Lodge "Morland" of this town, Mr. A. H. Walter, the Engineer-in-charge of the Hyderabad District, was almost unanimously elected as the Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. Mr. Walter is a very old Mason and one of those who founded the lodge over which he has been elected to preside. Mr. Raghunath Prasad, Past Master, was elected Treasurer.—*Deccan Times.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Friday, December 2.

8-30 p.m.—Special Service with Sermon by the Rev. Father Page.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE CASE FOR IRISH COERCION.

The extraordinary action brought by Mrs. Margaret Dillon, of Aughrim, in county Galway, midwife and monthly nurse, against Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary, was on November 9, the subject of an application by the Attorney-General to the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Andrews for an order that all further proceedings should be stayed, on the grounds that the action was frivolous and vexatious and an abuse of the process of the Court. The action was for alleged slander of the plaintiff in statements made by the defendant in the House of Commons. Damages were laid at £500. The statement of claim charged that the defendant falsely and maliciously printed and published in journals published in London, Dublin, and elsewhere, the following words :—

"There are more serious cases. In another case the midwife (naming the plaintiff) refused to attend a woman because she was the wife of a man who had worked for a boycotted person. Does anybody regard that as a ludicrous incident? Does anybody regard that as a tolerable state of society?"

—meaning thereby that the plaintiff had been guilty of a gross breach of the practice, etiquette, and duties of her profession; that she had been guilty of cruel and inhuman conduct, which would excite profound and universal indignation, and which rendered the society in which the plaintiff moved intolerable, and necessitated the immediate application of stringent and perpetual coercion to the country in which such an occurrence was possible. By reason of the said libel and slander by the defendant of the plaintiff she was deeply injured in her personal character, credit, and reputation, both as a woman and a midwife, and a large number of persons who had heretofore patronized the said plaintiff in her said business and profession ceased to do so, and she was exposed to much odium among her neighbours for having, by her alleged inhuman conduct, afforded a serious argument for passing a perpetual Coercion Act for Ireland.

Mr. F. Nolan, Q. C., and Mr. M. Bodkin appeared for the plaintiff; the Attorney-General, M. P., the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Edward Carson were counsel for the defendant.

THE STORY OF THE MONTHLY NURSE.

The Attorney-General, in opening the motion, said the first paragraph of the claim stated that the plaintiff was a midwife and monthly nurse of large practice and considerable reputation in the district of Aughrim, and that the defendant was Chief Secretary for Ireland and nephew of the Prime Minister of England. It was somewhat novel in the pleadings of that Court to describe either the family connexions of the defendant or to introduce the history of the plaintiff, who in this case might herself be descended from some respectable patriot, or whose late husband might have been associated with another. The Attorney-General was proceeding to read the statement of claim when,

The Chief Baron said it would be impossible to deal with an application of this kind if they had not before them copies of some of the publications in which the words complained of appeared.

Mr. Nolan, Q. C., thought it would be sufficient if a copy of "Hansard" were produced. The Chief Baron said they must have the newspapers, and Mr. Nolan said they should be sent for.

The Attorney-General proceeded to say that it was necessary to declare in an action of libel what documents the plaintiff relied on. The plaintiff alleged that the words were spoken in the course of a Parliamentary debate and then that the defendant went out and published this statement in the papers. Counsel asked the Court not to be content with one newspaper, but he insisted upon the plaintiff producing the different newspapers. As a matter of fact it would be found that the reports in the English papers differed from those in the Irish papers, and that the latter differed in small matters from each other, so that it would be seen that the reports were published in the ordinary course of reporting speeches by the reporters in the gallery and that the words were spoken in the course of debate.

THE CORPUS OF THE LIBEL.

Counsel then called attention to the affidavit of plaintiff, which stated that the defendant's affidavit had been read to her, and she denied that the action was frivolous, vexatious, or an abuse of the process of the Court. It was brought with the object of vindicating her character from a false and most shameful charge made against her by the defendant and obtaining such compensation in damages as a jury might fairly award, and with no other object or intention. She was advised and believed that she had a good and valid action against the defendant, and that he had no defence to make in law on the merits. The charge made against her was the subject-matter of the action; it was absolutely false. In the knowledge of local officials she had repeatedly denied it, and its falsehood was a matter of notoriety in the neighbourhood. The defendant could have had no reliable or sufficient grounds for the charge, but must have made it with a reckless disregard of probability and accuracy. She submitted that a jury would be justified in inferring legal malice from the facts, more especially as she was informed and believed that attention had been since frequently called to the falsehood of the charge; and although he must then have known that it was false he had never retracted it or expressed his regret at making it, but had, on the contrary, by his action, held it out to the world as true. She proposed to administer interrogatories to the defendant, as he had reason to believe, and did believe, that the defendant furnished copies of his speech to *The Times* and the *Standard* and other papers, and she hoped to be able to prove such publication by his direction at the trial of the action. She had been informed and believed that the words complained of were published in "Hansard's Parliamentary Reports" and that the defendant read and corrected the proof of the speech containing the words complained of and returned it for publication, and that it was published in the said "Reports" by his direction and approval, and she proposed amending her statement of claim for the purpose of including the said publication. She said that her peace of mind, health, and professional income had all been most injuriously affected by the wide publication given by the defendant to this false and shameful charge against her, and that this action was her only hope of vindicating her character and recouping her for the pecuniary loss she had sustained.

The Attorney-General submitted that this was an attempt to waste the time of the Court. The plaintiff was not herself, he thought, the author of the document. Counsel then read the affidavit of defendant which stated that it was wholly untrue, as alleged in the statement of claim, that he had printed or published in any newspapers the words complained of; they were part of a speech made by the Chief Secretary in a debate in the House of Commons on the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Bill, 1887, and he said in the course of the debate that he had no knowledge whatever of the plaintiff and the words were spoken from information derived from official reports and without malice. The publication of the words complained of was the publishing of his speech by the newspapers in the ordinary course of journalism. The action was vexatious and an abuse of the process of the Court.

THE PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT.

The Chief Baron: It would be no abuse of the process of the Court if these words were spoken elsewhere than in Parliament. The substance of your statement is that this was spoken in Parliament, and the result would be the same as if it was an action brought against a Judge for words spoken in Court.

The Attorney-General: Yes. He then directed attention to the law with regard to the non-liability of members of Parliament for speeches made in the House of Commons. He found that the report of the Chief Secretary's speech was different in the *Daily News*, the *Standard*, and the *Times*, and according to the plaintiff, the Chief Secretary must have dictated the correct version to the *Freeman's Journal* (laughter) for it was the words as reported in that newspaper that were relied on.

The Chief Baron: Is there any reference to a particular midwife or a particular boycotted person?

The Attorney General: No, my Lord.

Mr. Nolan, Q.C: There is not a shadow of doubt as to the person meant.

The Attorney-General: I should think it would be a great advertisement for this woman.

The Chief Baron: But you do not belong to the profession. (Laughter.)

The Attorney-General said the words complained of were spoken with the highest qualities of privilege' Gentlemen speaking in the House of Commons were not responsible for the gentlemen in the Press Gallery, who reported what was said.

Mr. Nolan, Q.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, said he could understand the position of the Attorney-General if he argued that these words were never uttered, or that the words were perfectly true and that he was prepared to stand by them. Did the learned gentleman forget that the plaintiff was a poor woman, and his client the Chief Secretary for Ireland, or did he think he had a right to libel this poor woman, without reason? It was no laughing matter for her, whatever it might be for any one else. The attention of the Chief Secretary had been called to this matter again and again, but he never expressed regret for having made this statement, which was entirely without foundation. It was clear there was a cause of action, and that being so it ought to be allowed to go before a jury. It had gone forth on the wings of the Press, and what was said to have happened was represented as showing the character of the Irish race as so inhuman, their conduct so barbarous, so evil the system that prevailed, that a midwife would not even attend upon a woman whose husband or relatives were boycotted. Counsel then argued that it was quite a common thing for members of Parliament to correct or supply report of their speeches to the newspapers or "Hansard."

The Chief Baron: But you could not avail yourself of that even if it were proved he had corrected it, because you have not the counterpart.

Mr. Nolan said he was aware of that, but he assumed the trial of the action would not be stopped on that account.

The Chief Baron said he wished to know if counsel relied on the report in "Hansard."

Mr. Nolan: Certainly, my Lord.

The Chief Baron: But it is not on record, and we cannot sustain a statement of claim which does not set out "Hansard."

Mr. Nolan: We have a right to amend.

The Chief Baron" I am aware you have a right to amend, but you have not amended. There is no action at present in which "Hansard" is included. We cannot speculate as to what you will do.

Mr. Justice Andrews: There is a right to amend, but this motion cannot be disposed of before amendment.

The Chief Baron pointed out that there was nothing about "Hansard" in the statement of claim, and therefore there was no opportunity given to the defendant to be heard in that. If "Hansard" were relied on it would be impossible to deal with this motion. The amendment should be first.

Mr. Nolan, Q.C: Then I would ask that the motion should stand over, and I will amend.

The Solicitor-General: I oppose such a course. Are you to allow it to stand over in order that they may discover whether or not they have a cause of action?

The Chief Baron observed that Mr. Nolan could amend. The Court would adjourn, and when the case came on again to-morrow they could not say what the effect of that might be.

The hearing of the motion of the Attorney-General to stay proceedings in the action of Margaret Dilon, midwife and monthly nurse, of Aughrim, in the county Galway, against the Chief Secretary for slander and libel was resumed to next day before the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Andrews.

Mr. Nolan, Q. C., argued that the plaintiff was entitled to amend the pleadings by a statement that the Chief Secretary had published the libellous words in Hansard's reports as well as in the House of Commons. He mentioned that there had been very great difficulty thrown by the defendant in the way of the service of the writ on him.

The Attorney-General objected to any such statement. The fact was that the moment the Chief Secretary came over here the document was served upon Mr. Coll, a highly imaginative statement was made in the newspapers about the process server.

CORRECTING THE TROOPS FOR HANSRD.

Mr. Noplan said a report of every speech made in Parliament was sent by Messrs. Hansard to the man who made the speech, and he usually corrected it. The amendment should be made within four weeks.

The Attorney-General called attention to the proposed amendment. The statement in the affidavit was that the words complained of in the statement of claim as originally served were to be found in Hansard's report, while the words now added in the amendment were not the same. Upon the statement in the affidavit, he submitted that no legal cause of action was shown in the amended writ, unless it was to be held that every member of the House of Commons, although protected in speaking words, was to be made liable because there was a publication called "Hansard," the conductors of which were in the habit of sending him proofs of his speeches. If that was so ruled, the protection and privileges of members would be killed and abolished by the publication of Messrs. Hansard.

The Lord Chief Baron: Surely, Mr. Attorney, we will not decide a question of that magnitude on a motion to stay proceedings. The Attorney-General said they served their notice of motion on the 31st of October, and he moved it without opposition or interruption by counsel on the other side, one of his arguments being grounded on the statement of claim as served, which, he said, was tampering with the dignity of that Court, and now, at the eleventh hour after his argument had concluded, it was proposed that the question *re* the publication in "Hansard" should be introduced. He submitted that the liberty applied for should not be accorded, and that this monthly nurse should be left to bring another action against "Hansard" if she had grounds for it.

The Lord Chief Baron asked the Attorney-General whether he was prepared to go on now with the amendment on the file, or did he ask for an adjournment?

The Attorney-General said they would go on and finish the matter, as they were there. He did not apprehend that the amendment would cause any difficulty.

The Lord Chief Baron. ;Then; you are prepared to go on now with the amendment on the file, and without any application for time to have an affidavit made by the defendant in answer to the plaintiff's affidavit. Let there be no misapprehension upon the point. When we come to deliver judgment, I want to be able to assume that there is no ground for an action against the Chief Secretary or the publication in "Hansard" if the plaintiff's affidavit remains unanswered.

The Attorney-General said he was not prepared off hand to say that no answering affidavit should be filed. After some further discussion, the further hearing of the arguments was adjourned for a week.—*Times.*

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

This was the title of a lecture recently delivered in the trophy room of the American Exhibition in London by Mr. J. S. Jeans, secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute, and was the first of a series promoted under the auspices of the London Working-men's Association. In the course of his remarks the lecturer said :—

The American resources are infinitely in excess of those of Great Britain, and unless the working population of the latter country atone for their deficiencies in this respect by greater industry and a more extended use of mechanical appliances, so as to economise labour and produce cheaply, they would not be likely to hold their position in the race. There was not much danger of American competition in manufactured goods for a long time to come. Fully 80 per cent, of the exports from America took the form of raw materials. If American protection were continued at its present range, England would not have much fear as regards manufactures; but if the tariff were abolished, the industrial prospects of England would become very much blacker in consequence of the enormous resources that America possesses for cheap production. The lecturer concluded by referring to the extent to which national prosperity and industrial prospects were affected by military and naval expenditure. He mentioned as a striking fact that was at variance with the general opinion of economists and politicians, that the United States had actually since 1861 expended 921 millions sterling on their army and navy, as against 626 millions sterling in England. But at the present time the annual expenditure on this account in Great Britain was £35,000,000 to £40,000,000 a year, as against about £13,000,000 in America, so that the English *per capita* expenditure was about 20s. as against 4s. 2d. in the United States. America had, however, the further advantage of having only a comparatively small handful of men withdrawn from industrial and productive occupations for military purposes, whereas England has over 200,000 of the flower of its manhood that were not only producing nothing, but hanging like a dead weight around the neck of the productive uncommity.

RATEPAYERS AND THEIR RIGHTS.

An extraordinary scene took place at the offices of the St. Giles's Board of Works recently, which resulted in a free fight between sewer men and several ratepayers of the united parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury. The following account is given :—

A deputation of ratepayers, appointed by the newly-formed Ratepayers' Association, attended for the purpose of demanding admission to the Board-room, in pursuance of what they assert is their legal right; but on arriving at the foot of the stairs they found that a strong wooden barrier had been erected, with room for only one person to pass at a time, and this entrance was guarded by a force of sewer men, acting under the direction of a porter in uniform. After some preliminary observations respecting the refusal of the Board to have their proceedings reported, a demand was made for admission, but this was refused. Mr. Cox then asked that a message might be sent to the Clerk of the Board, and this was also refused. The ratepayers then attacked the barrier, which was firmly bolted into one of the steps whilst the sewer men on the other side defended, and the contest continued without any apparent advantage for nearly ten minutes. Mr. Lee, the secretary of the Ratepayers' Association, then exclaimed, "Seize the upper rail, and take your directions from me." This was done by the ratepayers, and the sewer men on the other side seized the barricade also, and another struggle commenced, Mr. Lee shouting, "One, two, three," at the last word of which the ratepayers would give a pull together, and at last the structure was torn away, amid a volley of cheers from the ratepayers. After a little breathing space the contest was renewed, the ratepayers attempting to force their way into the room, but the sewer men kept them back. Three of the deputation were knocked down by the sewer men. The contest was again and again renewed, and severe blows were exchanged. The struggle lasted for nearly three quarters of an hour, after which the ratepayers by advice agreed to leave.

SPECTACLES, Pebble, accurately cut for all sights. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

STANLEY IVORY.

The reports of the London and Liverpool Ivory sales give some interesting information as to the consumption of the article in England. Says a contemporary :—

One feature of the London sales, was the offer of six tons of what was termed "Stanley's ivory." It was the first lot of ivory sent by Mr. H. M. Stanley from the Congo. It was forwarded to the Belgian Government, from whom it came to London. The quality and weight were very good. One parcel of 4 cwt., knocked down to Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons (Limited), the Sheffield cutlery manufacturers, averaged about three tenth to the hundredweight. A new source of supply would be exceedingly acceptable, for ivory is now so freely used for so many purposes that there is some peril of the elephant being exterminated. Messrs. Rodgers' consumption is 25 tons per annum, and includes Gaboon, Angola and Nagir, East Indian, Cape, and Egyptian. The large tusks weigh from 50lb. to 100lb. each; middle from 25lb. to 50lb. each; and small from 3lb. to 10lb. The firm's average weights are 35lb. Twenty-five tons contain 1,600 tusks of 35lb. each, and as each elephant provides only one pair, it follows that at least 800 elephants per annum must suffer from Messrs. Rodgers and Sons alone in their cutlery and other productions. Very little Egyptian ivory has recently come to hand. The Cairo merchants buried their treasures during the Soudan war to keep them out of the Mahdi's hands, and even now they are reluctant to send to market. What is sent is the result of hoarding, not hunting. Egyptian ivory, which is mainly sold in London, is largely used by cutlery manufacturers and in other Sheffield industries, as well as by pianoforte makers for keys. The paucity of Egyptian is largely compensated for by the increased weight of West Coast African, which is growing in favour for hafting the higher classes of table cutlery. The ivory dealers of Africa are very good hands at obtaining full value for their goods; and some of the Sheffield firms find that they are not novices in fraudulent trading. They can "load" ivory quite as cleverly as Lancashire can load cottons. By pouring lead into the cavity of the tusk the weight is greatly increased, and there is no possibility of discovering the deception until the ivory has passed through various hands to the cutlery of other manufacturer. Then the workmen finds the saw grind against the lead, sometimes snapping the steel teeth. One Sheffield firm recently found lead embedded in several elephants' tusks, from 8lb. to 12lb. weight in each. As ivory is worth 12s. per lb., there is a perceptible profit in selling lead at that price. At London the prices of soft Indian and Eastern African tusks, soft Egyptian, Cape, and West Coast African were dearer; but in the opinion of practical brokers, ivory has not much altered for 15 years, for while some qualities are now of greater value others have got cheaper.

THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company (Limited) held on the 8th ult., at the City Terminus Hotel. Lieut.-General C.H. Dickens, C.S.I., presided, and in moving the adoption of the report referred with regret to the death, through an accident, of their chief traffic superintendent and their assistant locomotive superintendent. From the report it appears :—

The directors of the East Indian Railway Company still continued to give the company their cordial cooperation in developing the traffic and arranging rates. Their passenger traffic had continued very good, and so far there had been no reduction in their goods traffic, although since their last meeting the Indian railways generally had been having rather a bad time in regard to that branch of their traffic. In the half-year under consideration to June 30 last the gross earnings of the company were about 12 per cent. in excess of those of the corresponding period of 1886, and the net receipts were about 7 per cent. more. Owing, however, to the increase of capital, the greater length of line worked and the less favourable exchange the dividend would be somewhat less. If they had divided exactly on their earnings last half-year they would have divided 2¼ per cent. This time they proposed what was practically 2 per cent. for the half-year less income-tax. In regard to the current half-year the receipts had been about the same, but owing to the necessary increase of the capital and to the other circumstances mentioned, he feared he could not promise them a dividend of much above 1 per cent.; possibly it might be 1½ per cent. That would be from 3 to 3½ per cent. for the year. The Uska and the Nepaul branches had been doing very well. Their railway was making a great change in the traffic of the country, and they had good evidence that in a normal state of trade their rapid increase of traffic would be resumed. Mr. D. T. Robertson seconded the motion. In answer to Mr. Guesdon, Mr. J. B. Price (Stock Exchange) said there were a great many persons who did not care to hold shares which were not fully paid up, and he believed that that was the sole reason for the discrepancy between the market price of the stock and the shares. The chairman, in reply to other questions, said that the Secretary of State had arranged with them not to require them to construct the Benares branch until 1888, and then to give them a year's notice before he called on them to undertake the work. He had no reason, however, for supposing that the Secretary of State would require them to push forward the Benares branch against their wishes. They had no idea of bridging the Ganges; that was in the distant future. They could not be called upon to do this work. The Board had decided on giving the shareholders at the end of the year the option to pay up in full. Their traffic had not fallen off, and he thought they had every reason to congratulate themselves on having passed so well through a difficult time. The report was adopted, and a dividend for the half year of £1 18s. 9d. per cent., free of Indian and English income-tax, was declared.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

Upwards of 24,000 people attended on the 10th November the ceremonial closing of the Manchester Jubilee Exhibition. Mr. Sims Reeves had been engaged to take part in the musical programme; but, having caught a severe cold, he was unable to appear. The other principals were Miss Anna Williams and Madame Trebelli. There was a full orchestra and chorus of six hundred voices under the conductorship of Mr. Charles Halle. Among those who accompanied Sir Joseph Lee, the Chairman of the Executive on the platform were Viscount Cross, Lord and Lady Edward Cavendish, Mr. Alfred Egerton, the Dean of Manchester, several of the local members of Parliament, the Mayors of most of the adjoining towns, and the members of the Executive Committee. After the performance of Weber's "Jubilee" overture, Sir Joseph Lee addressed the assembly :—

He said they had arrived at the closing scene of an enterprise which, in its results, had surpassed their brightest hopes of success. They claimed to have accomplished the task they imposed upon themselves of illustrating the progress made in the development of arts and manufactures during the Victorian era. They could only trust that the unparalled opportunities for increasing technical and artistic knowledge had been taken advantage of, and would remain as an abiding possession. He recognised the public spirit of those who had for so long a time deprived themselves of their art treasures, and thus materially lessened the beauty of their own homes, in order to share the enjoyment of their possessions with others. The Executive Committee wished to express their warm sense of the cordial, kindly, and courteous spirit which had prevailed among the millions of visitors, making it possible at all times to maintain order and a fair amount of comfort. They intended in the course of next year to publish a report of their proceedings. The Exhibition had been a financial success, and the guarantors would at an early date be released from their liability. While referring with pardonable pride to the advances made in that district during the last fifty years, they must not forget that it rested with them to retain the enlargement of ideas they had gained, without lapsing from the homelier virtues (cheers).—A selection of music was then performed, and at four o'clock Sir Joseph Lee formally declared the Exhibition closed. The bell in the Irish section rang, and the visitors, having given several hearty cheers, gradually left the building.—The Exhibition was opened on the 3rd of May by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and it has been visited by about four and three-quarter millions of people. The gross receipts have been nearly a quarter of a million sterling, including 23,000l. from the exhibitors, and 40,000l. from the refreshment contractor. Nearly 40,000 season tickets were sold, and over 52,000 children have been admitted at reduced rates.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS IN ENGLAND.

Reporting on the continued immigration of foreign poor into the metropolis, the Whitechapel Union Board of Guardians state :

There can be no doubt that the number of foreign residents—chiefly very poor—in the Whitechapel Union and adjacent districts is largely on the increase, and that each year sees some new locality or localities invaded by the foreigner and abandoned by the English poor. No statistics are needed in support of this statement, since it is obvious to every one who knows the East-end. It is not a mere redistribution of poor, and the substitution of one class for another in a certain locality, it is the immigration into the district of a class of foreign poor who seem heretofore to have existed on the mere borderland of civilization, who are content with any shelter, and to share that shelter with as many of their class as can be crowded into it. In considering the question, however, from their standpoint as Poor Law administrators, the Whitechapel guardians are confronted by two main difficulties—first, that of showing by statistics the effect of immigration upon local pauperism; and, secondly, that of tabulating facts in regard to the results of immigration. They are, however, led to infer that a considerable number of indigent foreign poor do land in this country, and either become the recipients of legal or private charity, or elbow out English workmen and workwomen in certain departments of labour. At the same time, the active nature of the competition of English labour in foreign markets must not be lost sight of, nor the right of asylum which has for centuries been extended by England to the victims of political persecution abroad. The only conclusion, therefore, at which the Whitechapel guardians, with their present information and experience, can arrive, is, that while nothing should be done to shut out the foreign workmen from the English labour market, something might be done to prevent the landing of foreign paupers—that is to say, such foreign poor as must, by reason of indigence or physical or mental weakness, necessarily, within a short period, become burdens upon the public rates for support.

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

Mr. E Stallibrass has been reading a paper on "Deep Sea Sounding in Connection with Submarine Telegraphy" before a meeting of the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, held at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westerminster. After a brief history of early soundings, he gave interesting particulars of various soundings :—

Between Cadiz and Teneriffe alone, a distance of about 700 miles, 673 soundings were taken, resulting in the discovery of two banks, two coral patches, and four other shoals. Some of the inclines near these banks were remarkable for their steepness. On the east side of one bottom falls precipitously for 450 feet, and on a sounding taken by the Dacia during her survey of the Siene Bank a precipice of 1,800 feet was found. A map of the mouth of the Congo showed a most remarkable submarine gully or canon, the contour lines of which were plotted from 202 soundings, many of them taken at intervals of less than one mile. A depth of no less than 1,452ft was found, whereas the Thames in a similar locality gave only about 40 ft. The gully was distinctly traced 100 miles out at sea. He predicted that far more attention will in future be paid to the way in which cables are laid than to details of manufacture, which is now practically understood. In this way the lasting powers of submarine cables will, no doubt, be greatly increased. It seemed incredible that probably half of the cables now lying at the bottom of the ocean, and amounting to the value of several millions sterling, had been placed in position while those carrying out the work were almost totally ignorant of the bottom on which the cables were destined to lie. The only excuse for this seemed to be the inefficiency of the sounding apparatus at the time when these cables were laid—an excuse which no longer exists.

SALUTES AND HAND SHAKESIN MODERN SOCIETY.

The *British Medical Journal* contains the following remarks on what it terms the absurd habits of Modern Society. It says :—

Some absurd habits that are said to be common in a certain section of modern society have certain physiological and pathological aspects. We have from time to time heard of many social follies, but none seem more absurd than the "modern society hand-shake." When two men in this set meet they salute in the following fashion :—The right scapula is raised and brought forward, the humerous being extended in nearly a horizontal line, and somewhat adducted, while the forearm is semipronated and allowed to hang nerveless and inert; a little oscillatory movement is imparted to the arm, but no grasp is attempted. The other man doing the same thing, the fingers of either hand touch. In such gesture the muscles employed are those which the least indicate mental action. The movement appears planned to express no mind or feeling; it is more awkward and graceless than the action of a hemiplegic man, and quite as indicative of loss of brain power. This is by no means the only imitation of brain-sick folk followed by some peculiar people. Some of the attitudes of certain young men and women strongly resemble those we see in extreme exhaustion, hysteria, and St. Vitus' dance. Thus we may mention as examples :—Heads inclined to one side a symmetrical posture of the spine, hands ill-balanced and contracted in the palm, wth the fingers bent backwards. Ladies in the drawing-room will sometimes assume postures the very counterpart of those in chorea, while a languishing mode is thought to indicate asthetic refinement. What shall we say about the habit of dressing the hair so as to cover the forehead, the bulwark of the brain; and masking all expression in the hands which should be exponents of the mental state, by perpetually carrying an opera hat, fan, or flowers. We might further dwell on a cultivated monotonous drawl of voice, with falsetto pitch, with absence of expression, power, and energy in all the movements, the eyes being half-open, and not directed towards the person addressed. A certain school of modern art seems to lend much favour to this sort of thing. It has been said that a man should dress with care and attention, for the first impression made on meeting a stranger is to some degree produced by dress; to a much greater extent does the carriage and the mode of salute make an impression—the method should be manly. The salute should indicate the impression produced by the meeting; of course it should be under control—never too cold or to effusive—but that does not justify a purely artificial method, meaning nothing. Shaking hands is often used as a pledge of contract, but then it must express the mental state. The unwholesome mode of gesture we have referred to is much on a par with talking slang and the fictitious representations of life given in some novels. It is to be hoped that such nonsense will quietly die out, as such follies usually do, but let us be careful that children do not copy it. Our protest is that it is a mistake to copy conditions of weakness as indications of good feeling. It is bad enough to see our friends looking tired after hard work; we do not want to see them presenting the signs of being brain-sick as a display of perverted taste.

THE WILSON SCANDALS.

The *Debats* noted with something like dismay, that the Extremists form the majority in the Commision for inquiring into the Wilson scandals, and fears that they will avail themselves of the unlimited mandate given them by the Chamber to substitute their own authority for that of the Government, and play at being a *Comite de Salut Public.* The *Temps* fears that the Commission will arraign the Ministry, and especially the Minister of War, General Ferron, whom the Extreme Left cannot forgive for having displaced General Boulanger. Another grave danger which the *Temps* apprehends is "the confusion and disorder into which it is likely to throw every branch of the Administration, by causing the diffusion of a perfect cloud of calumnies, and by destroying the spirit of discipline in every branch of the service. The more extensive its powers, the greater its capabilities for mischief. There is no saying what it will not meddle with, into what it will not pry." The *Temps*, like the *Debats*, is of opinion that this Commision is sure to bring into collision the Legislature and the Executive. These apprehensions may be exaggerated; but it cannot justly be said that they are absolutely groundless.

As to the position of M. Grevy, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* feared that the days of his presidency are numbered. For a long time past the members of his family, his wife, and daughter especially, have urged him to seek that rest to which his long service entitles him. He would have already vacated the Elysee, but that his doing so at the present juncture would be regarded as an indirect condemnation of his son-in-law. It would be absurd to suppose that a keen and experienced lawyer such as M. Grevy has not looked into M. Wilson's case with that minute exactness that won for him so high a reputation at the Bar. He has arrived at the conclusion that M. Wilson has been very ill-advised, very foolish, that he has been guilty of legerete, but that he has not in any degree been guilty of the corrupt practices that have been imputed to him. Above all, he is not prepared to submit to the dictatorial order of M. Rochefort, M. Laureat, or M. Paul de Cassagnac, to break up his household. Nearly every day during the week before the mail left the venerable President has been superintending the furnishing and fitting of his new mansion in the Avenue de Jena, and when M. Wilson and his wife remove thither it may be regarded as certain that no long time will elapse before they will be joined there by Mr. Gervy.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, November 26, 1887.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct.	34
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	7 p. ct.	158x
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	y 5 p.ct.	85x
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.	1,600
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s12-6	......	13½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	7
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	67
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	5 p.ct.	1,400
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11 p.sh	270x
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3½ p. ct.	71x
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	85
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Central Press	100	y. 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	57
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	1½ p. ct	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	101
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	5 p. ct.	100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	106
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p. ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	52
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 8 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	85
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	3 p. ct.	102
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	82
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	½
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	52
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	2 p. ct.	95
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	nil.	170
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	43
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	85
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.	220
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	106
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	85
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	9d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	98
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	95
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	53	nil.	30
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	9 p. ct.	59x
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	113
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	60
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	119
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5½ p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	35
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	65
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	40
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	72
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	106
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	107
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	148
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	82

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

Adulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil. a	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	5 p. ct. a	52
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. a	50
Assam Company...	180	10 p. ct. a	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil c	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.	70
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	3 p. ct. a	46
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct. a	36
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. a	100
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. a	50
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	25
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct. a	110
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	24
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	16
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	19
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct. a	100
Dehing (Assam)...	90	3 p. ct. a	36
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam) ...	100	2½ p. ct. a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A...	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B..	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	43
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	20
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	nil. a	30
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.	59
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	10 ad int.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	20
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. c	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	63
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	5 ad int.	105
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	37
Hopetown	100	6 p.-ct. c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p.-ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	... ..	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct. a	00
Indian Terai	500	5 ad int.	460
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct. c	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct. a	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct.	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct	150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	18
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	nil.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. a	45
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. c	12
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	nil. a	80
Do. contributory	200	nil. a	70
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½ p. ct. a	38
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct. a	40
Loobah	100	10 p. ct. a	110
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	5 ad int.	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	25
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	13
Moran, Assam	80	......	80d.
Mothola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.	100
Do. contributory	90	14 p. ct.	90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. a	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil. a	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	... ...	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	100	11 p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar ...	100	2½ p. ct.	28
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. a	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct. c	52
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil. a	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct. c	65
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	40
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	10 ad int.	115
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. a	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	3 p. ct. a	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct. a	45
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5ad int.	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	5ad int.	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct. a	48
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	5ad. int. a	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. a	75
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct. a	30
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5ad. int.	88
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	8 p. ct. a	104
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct. a	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5ad. int.	146x
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	15
Washabarie W. Dooars... ...	100	......	...

d.nt. Ad interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year,
b—Buyers.
x—Exdiv.
n—Nominal,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, good JOBBING COMPOSITORS, Men of Experience, Can apply at *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COME AND SEE the new Toilet Sets, Blotters, Albums, Fitted Dressing Cases, Money Purses and all Latest Novelties in Fancy Goods. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, one Teakwood Flag Post complete, with Yard Ropes, Rings, &c., length about 62 feet. Address Cowasjee C. Contractor, New Mody Bay, House No. 51 and 52.

WANTED, a young respectable LADY, to manage a Refreshment Room. Wages Rs. 75 and Board. Apply "H.," this office.

WANTED, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, a Furnished HOUSE, moderate rent. Apply "C.," *Bombay Gazette*.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, 26, MEADOW STREET.—Just received Ladies' and Children's Hats, Christmas and New Year's Cards, Children's Toys and other Fancy Goods.

WANTED to HIRE, for two months, a large single-poled TENT in good order. Apply to the Mess President, Marine Battalion.

REGISTRY OFFICE for DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—B. F. MOONSHY, Commission Agent, Estate and Loan Broker, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN CHARACTERS FREE as 'Xmas Cards for Friends, Relations and Sweethearts at Home. Apply at CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

KAISER-I-HIND TEAS of the finest quality for the first time introduced into Bombay, very popular.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. W. J. ESSAI.

AUSTRALIAN CHEESES about 10lb. each, from the famous Bodella Farm in new South Wales. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, Hams, Confectionery and every description of 'Xmas supplies at a moment's notice.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. W. J. ESSAI.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Amateur Theatrical Performance on SATURDAY, 3rd December 1887. Tickets, Re. 1. Apply to Librarian.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful China and Indian Gold Bracelets of latest Fashions, Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN who would be the salvation of half the pothering firms in Bombay is open to an engagement. Address "ENERGY," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

KALISTO SILKS!! In all the NEW HIGH ART SHADES. A beautiful Soft Silk, making up stylishly. Complete Costume from Rs. 50. For BALL, EVENING and DINNER DRESSES.—SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Apollo Street, Bombay, and East Street, Poona.

DRESS MATERIALS in the NEWEST DESIGNS and SHADES, personally Selected by Mrs. Southwell in Paris and London for the Bombay Season.—SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Apollo Street, Bombay, and East Street, Poona.

NOVELTIES.—"The New Ribbon" Collar and Cuffs, "The Yosemite Habit," "The New Necklet and Cuffs," The "Clan Carty" Habit Collar. Assorted Fancy Ribbon Frillings, &c.—SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Apollo Street, Bombay, and East Street, Poona.

ANOTHER MOONLIGHT EXCURSION On SATURDAY next, December 3rd, at 8-30 p.m., from the Apollo Bunder. Refreshments and Band on Board. Special Tram Cars. Tickets one Rupee, from THOS. COOK and SON.

FRESH SPANISH GRAPES, at 12 Annas per Pound.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., No. 40, Meadow Street.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

FUSEE VESTAS.—The latest Novelty in Smokers' Requisites.—Cheap, Elegant and Harmless. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY MARKET, DHOBI TALAO, is OPEN to the Public. Articles of the Best Quality to be had at the Cheapest Rates.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

CHRISTMAS MINCE MEAT, CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS (our own preparations) are now ready. PEARSE and Co., Church Gate Street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £519,974-19-10 Stg.

KEROSINE, SNOWFLAKE, 150° TEST, in fine condition, for sale in suitable quantities at VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.'s, Gunpowder Bunder and Khoja Moholla.

CASHMERES, Angolas, Tweeds and Worsted Suitings on view To-day. From 10 As. per yard Cash). The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Gent.'s Outfitters Church Gate Street.

TO LET,—On Bandora Hill, near Khoja's Sanatarium, a large BANGALOW with servants' quarters, stables, &c., apply Nowrosji M. Contractor, Chundunwadi, Bombay.

A BARGAIN.—One OTTO Bicycle and one Bicycle, both rich enough for sale. Apply to Messrs. P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Opium Old Godown.)

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at 56, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. APARTMENTS TO LET at same place. Two, three, or four large rooms.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

MRS. LEAVITT of Boston, U. S. A., will lecture in the Framjee Cawasjee Hall, on SATURDAY, the 3rd of Dec., at 4-30 p.m. Hon. K. T. Telang will preside. Mrs. Leavitt is a member of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Association.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NOW READY, *First Volume, Price Rs. 6*, Postage 4 annas, ATKINSON'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS OF BRITISH INDIA, as administered in the Bombay Presidency: in *four* volumes, by George Atkinson, Serjeant-at-Law. Edited by Rastamji Merwanji Patell, LL.B., Pleader. The CAXTON PRINTING WORKS, Bombay.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up-country on receipt of money order; price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card. Just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS BON BONS, Sweets, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Chocolate Creams, Chocolates, &c. PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1.

THE past week has been a quiet one upon the whole in all branches of business. There was for a while considerable activity in that growth of Cotton which is, perhaps, most often made the vehicle of speculation; and, to-day, the stronger tenor of the news received by wire from the great centres of the trade has ceased a return of demand for other descriptions of Cotton; but the speculative transactions in Broach have been almost confined to native dealers, and the business done by exporting houses from day to day has been very limited. A firm tone has, however, been generally maintained by sellers, and, compared with those of last Thursday, our quotations for new Cotton this evening show an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. The reports from the districts regarding the picking of the ripe Cotton, and the progress of the still growing crop are as satisfactory as could be wished, and point to a somewhat better outturn than was at one time considered probable. The arrivals of new Cotton from the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles have only amounted, so far, to 8,460 bales, which is 40,826 bales behind the receipts at the same time last year. Regarding other Produce there is little to remark. Arrivals of one description of Wheat continue on a liberal scale, but beyond a moderate local business in this, and a few contracts between dealers in one or two varieties of the new crop, there is nothing doing, buyers for export being out of the market at current rates, as they are also for such Seed as is available. In Exchange, the most noticeable feature has been the very quiet, not to say stagnant, state of the market, both buyers, until to-day, and sellers all along, having shown great indifference to business. The fluctuations in rates have not gone beyond 1-32d. either way during the week; and this evening while demand Bank Bills close at last Thursday's quotation, three months' Credits show the slight advance of 1-32d. per rupee. After the November settlement in Government Paper, dealing with transactions aggregating some two crores of rupees, of which it transpired that about 85 per cent. were speculative, the rate for Four per cents. became steady at an advance of ⅛ on our quotation by last mail, and to which it had meantime been tending. The Share market has been quiet, with not much movement either way; but with a few exceptions Mill Scrip has maintained its position. Money continues abundant and cheap. Freights have been quiet and steady on most days, and some further forward business, chiefly for Continental ports, has been done. There has been some little expansion in the ready branch of Import business during the week; but the higher prices asked by manufacturers on the other side have continued to restrict arrival business.

MONEY.—Some accession of activity in the Discount market was disclosed by the Presidency Bank's last weekly statement, in which an increase of some 10 lakhs under this head was shown. The Bank's Cash Balance, however, had become greater by 14½ lakhs, and the general abundance of money was shown by the large increase of nearly 40 lakhs in Private Deposits. The rates of Discount remain unchanged at 3 per cent. (nominally) for the Bank of Bombay, and in the open market about 1 per cent. less could be done.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail-day at the rates quoted in our report of the previous evening, and a little was done in demand Bank Bills at 1s. 4 13-16d.; but Calcutta quotations coming rather lower, our market became a little easier, and the rate for this Paper receded 1-32d., that for Credits remaining as before. The market continued quiet, with a rather weaker feeling, to the end of the week, but with little doing on any line to test quotations. Some ready 3 months' sight Credits were sold at 1s. 4 15-16d., and for February to April 1s. 5 1-16d. was quoted, the rate for demand Bank Bills having been 1s. 4⅞d. The tone was steady at the beginning of the week, though business was almost stagnant, and quotations both for ready transactions and forward delivery remained on about the previous level, notwithstanding an attempt of some of the Banks to make rates stronger in view of a steadier market in Calcutta. On Tuesday the market opened with quotations generally 1-32d. higher than they closed at on the previous evening, and at this slight advance the feeling was steady throughout the day, but again with little business doing on any line. Forward Credits were quoted at 1s. 5 1-16d. for January, and 1s. 5 3-32d. onwards, and Bank demand Bills for March 1s. 4⅞d. A steady feeling prevailed again yesterday; but the want of animation in the market, and the indifference both of buyers and sellers to business was very marked. Demand Bank Bills, for forward delivery, were quoted at 1s. 4 29-32d., and ready rates as before, except that Credits were the turn stronger at 1s. 5d. To-day the market opened with an appearance of firmness, but buyers of a fair amount of Bank Paper coming forward, a weaker feeling supervened, especially as sellers of private Bills showed no disposition to work at the rates offered them. At closing we quote 3 months' sight Credits for December at 1s. 5 1-32d., for January at 1s. 5 1-16d., and for February at 1s. 5 3-32d.; and demand Bank Bills at 1s. 4 27-32d. for January, and 1s. 4⅞d. for March delivery. For ready business we quote as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Do.	3	months' sight	1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Do.	4	„	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 5 1-32d.	„
Credits	3	„	1s. 5d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 5 5-32d.	„
Documents	3	„	1s. 5 1-32d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Francs	3	„	1·79¼	
Do.	6	„	1·81	

The following is the official statement regarding Silver at the Bombay Mint:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 23rd November 1887	63,41,596
Silver received during the week	13,11,910
	76,53,506
New coin paid during the week	11,00,867
	65,52,639
Silver belonging to private individuals	7,98,132
	73,50,771
Last week	78,41,773

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—After the date of our last report, Four per cents. were weak at 99⅛ for cash; but the tone afterwards became firmer, and the rate improved to 99 3-16. Hardly anything was done at this rate, but a good deal of forward business was reported at 99⅛ for this month's settlement, and at 99⅜ for the early January account. There was no further change up to Saturday evening when the market closed steady, both for cash and forward delivery, at the above rates. A firm feeling was manifested on the re-opening of the market on Monday morning, and the rate advanced to 99¼; but a considerable line having been sold at this price for the 30th instant, the rate drooped a little, and 99 3-16 was again quoted for this delivery, the cash quotation, however, being maintained at 99¼. Next day the market was firm with buyers of Four per cent. Paper for the near settlement at 99¼, which was also the cash rate, and at 98⅞ for the 5th January account. On transactions for the account being closed yesterday, the rate for Four per cents. for cash remained steady at 99¼, the quotation for the 5th January account being 98 13-16 to 98⅞. This unusual difference of 6 to 7 annas between the money and account sales may be taken as indicative of the speculative nature of the bulk of the business passing in these Securities, as, indeed, was disclosed on the settlement of November bargains yesterday and the day before, when out of some two crores or so of Four per cent. Paper sold, only about fifteen per cent. was taken up by the Banks and other buyers. To-day there has been no further change except that the market for Fours is rather weaker at the close than it had been earlier in the day, making us call the closing quotation for this denomination 99 3-16 to 99¼. In 4½ per cent. Paper there has been little or nothing doing, and the rate has remained steady, but almost nominal, at 102½.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are ½ per cent. higher at 103½; and Port Trust Bonds have advanced to the same extent at 92⅞.

SHARES.—This market has not shown any activity to speak of during the past week, compared with what might be looked for at a time when money is plentiful and not much engaged in the ordinary channels of trade. Miscellaneous shares have not been much enquired for, and in the absence of transactions, quotations generally show no change. Mill shares have, in a number of cases, been steady, but in others they have fluctuated, the following being the principal changes compared with our quotations by last mail:—The Presidency Mill shares show an advance of Rs. 45; the Victoria Manufacturing, of Rs. 35; Central India, Rs. 15; City of Bombay, Rs. 5; Imperial, and Oriental Rs. 2½; and Leopold, Rs. 2. On the other hand, the Swadeshi Mill shares have declined Rs. 10; Soonderdas, Luckmidas Khimji, and Alliance, Rs. 5; the Ripon, Maneckjee Petit, and Jevraz Balloo, Rs. 2½. In Press shares the Prince of Wales, and Bombay Cotton are Rs. 5 higher; while the Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower. In the scrip of Miscellaneous Companies, the Bombay-Burma have moved up Rs. 75 for the first issue, and Rs. 20 for the second; and the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance are Rs. 100 higher. Cooper, Madon & Co. have declined Rs. 6 per share during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The week's offtake of Goods from the Bazaar, estimated at 4,000 packages, shows some increase on the previous seven days' business, and for *Grey Shirtings* there has been a good retail enquiry for up-country consumers; but wholesale demand continues of an intermittent nature. Rates are quoted generally as before, and dealers, in view of the strong market in Manchester are unwilling to accept any reduction; in fact some of them ask for an advance, as they cannot replace their stock on the basis of present prices. In *Printers, Medapollams, Mulls, Drills* and other staple *Grey Goods* we report no change whatever. In *Bleached Goods* there is a good demand for the lower to medium qualities of *Mulls, Nainsooks* and *Shirtings*, at an advance of half an anna to one anna in price. In *Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey Red Goods* there is no change. *Local Goods* are quiet but steady at previous quotations.

YARNS.—The market for *imported Yarns* is steady at last mail's rates, a moderate business only having meantime been transacted. For *Local Spinnings* the market is quiet, and rates generally are as before. China continues to buy largely of Bombay production, and we hear that Calcutta and Madras spinnings have also been taken largely by that market. The following are to-day's official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule,	Ans.	4½	per lb.
„	„ 8s	„	„	4¾	„
„	„ 10s	„	„	5¼ to 5½	„
„	„ 12s	„	„	5¼ to 5 5-16	„
„	„ 16s	„	„	5½ to 6 5-16	„
„	„ 20s	„	„	5½ to 6¼	„
„	„ 24s	„	„	7	„
„	„ 30s	„	„	7¼ to 7¾	„

METALS.—The continued rise in the price of *Copper* at home has been met with a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2½ per cwt. on this side, in a strong market. *Yellow Metal* also is firm, and half a rupee to Re. 1½ dearer than it was a week ago. *Iron* is steady, but a small business only is passing in this metal, and prices are unchanged.

COALS have continued very dull during the week, no large sales having been made. Small lots of West Hartley changed hands at Rs. 20½ from ready steamers; December-January Yorkshire found buyers at the same price, and ready Welsh Hartley was placed at Rs. 19½ per ton. Cardiff Coals are still firm. Owing to its great scarcity Coke on the Bunder is now selling at Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per ton while to arrive in November-December it is offered at Rs. 35 per ton. We quote Cardiff, ready, at Rs. 22; West Hartley, Rs. 20; and Welsh Hartley, Rs. 19½; and forward the sales are Rs. 20½, Rs. 20, and Rs. 18½, respectively.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In the absence of stimulating advices from the guiding markets when our last mail left, this market was quiet and weak, with contracts for the leading growths quoted a rupee or two lower, at which decline prices remained pretty steady. There was not much enquiry from exporting firms, but contracts were reported to have been made by them for "Good" Broach at Rs. 232 for March, and for "Good" Bhownuggur at Rs. 198 for April delivery. "Good" Dharwar, for May delivery, was also done at Rs. 206 per candy. A small parcel of ready new Dhulia, of "Fully Good" quality, was sold at Rs. 200. "Good" Julgaum and Khangaum, for March delivery, were quoted at Rs. 191 and Rs. 204 respectively, but Oomra varieties were not in request. The stronger tenor of the news regarding the staple received here by wire last Saturday morning caused our market to open firm on that day at an advance of a rupee or two on the previous evening's closing rates. Buyers, however, showed no disposition to go on at the enhanced prices, and as sellers would not give way very little actual business was done. Some contracts in New Broach by European buyers, at Rs. 232, for March delivery, were reported, but offers for "Good" Bhownuggur at Rs. 199, for April delivery, were not accepted by sellers. Some further sales of ready Dhulia of the New Crop were reported at Rs. 200 to Rs. 203 per candy. The telegrams to hand between Saturday afternoon and Monday morning contained little to guide operators in fresh business, and accordingly our market became quiet, though the previous quotations were generally maintained by dealers. Of ready new Cotton some more Dhulia, of "Fully Good" quality, was bought at Rs. 202; some Karanja, at Rs. 225; some Ginned Julgaum, at Rs. 211; and a few bales of Hingunghaut, description at Rs. 235 per candy. On the following day the market was steadily in tone, but quiet as to the amount of business passing, with rates for new Cotton on about a level with Monday's, excepting that for Broach, which was quoted a rupee higher. Some contracts for this growth, for March delivery, made between native dealers out of business hours were reported at Rs. 235-4; but there were no European buyers above Rs. 232, and though sellers lowered their pretensions a little as the day advanced, no business resulted. Some further purchases of new Cotton on the spot were reported, comprising Ginned Julgaum at Rs. 208½; Dhulia, at Rs. 200; and Bengal, at Rs. 157-9 per candy. The stronger tenor of the advices from New York received by wire yesterday morning caused the market to open firm, the feeling being heightened by the report of contracts having been made by native operators on Broach at Rs. 236 per candy, at which rate considerable lines were said to have been booked. It was only in Broach, however, and amongst native dealers, that this advance on the previous day's quotations obtained; for European buyers were not in the market at current rates, and in other growths than Broach the advance asked was not more than a rupee a candy. Some Bengal contracts for January were reported at Rs. 150 for "Good" and Rs. 160 for "Fully Good," and there were native buyers in the market for "Fine" at Rs. 173½; but sellers held out for half a rupee more. Beyond the abovementioned speculative transactions little forward business was done; but in ready Cotton further small purchases of new Julgaum Ginned and Dhulia were made at Rs. 207½ and Rs. 200 per candy, respectively. The stronger nature of the news to hand this morning from Liverpool and New York caused our market to open with a very firm tone, and with prices quoted a rupee or two higher for all descriptions excepting Broach, which had advanced Rs. 3 yesterday. Contracts in this growth, made last night by European buyers, were reported at Rs. 235½, but there have been no sellers to-day at this price, and generally the firmness of dealers has interfered with business. Some further purchases of ready new Cotton, comprising Dhulia, at Rs. 195¾; Khangaum, at Rs. 207½; and Ginned Julgaum at Rs. 207, are reported.

Old Cotton has not been much wanted by the Mills, and the purchases for the week sum up less than 1,000 bales, chiefly of Bengal, Compta, and Veraval, on about the level of previous rates.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	1887. Bales.	1886. Bales.
Bengals	3,500	23,377
Khandeish	4,250	9,755
Berar	650	12,882
Hingunghaut	60	3,272
	8,460	49,286

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old—		
Bengal, Fully Good (Nominal)	Rs. 155	= 3⅜d.
Do. Good	„ 150	= 3¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 142	= 3 3-32d.
Omra, Fully Good (G. Staple) Nl.	„ 202	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good do.	„ 196	= 4 7-32d.
Do. F.G.F. do.	„ 186	= 4d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 181	= 3 29-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 174	= 3¾d.
Belatee, Fully Good (Nominal)	„ 184	= 3 31-32d.
Do. Good	„ 174	= 3¾d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 164	= 3 9-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good (Nominal)	„ 203	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good	„ 195	= 4 3-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, F. G. F.	„ 186	= 4d.
Westerns, Good	„ 181	= 3 29-32d.
New—		
Bengal, Fine, Jan. dely.	„ 175	= 3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good, do.	„ 162	= 3 17-32d.
Do. Good, do.	„ 151	= 3 9-32d.
Hingunghaut, Good	„ 230	= 4 29-32d.
Julgaum, Good, March dely.	„ 193	= 4 5-32d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March dely.	„ 236	= 5 1-32d.
Dhollera Good, April dely.	„ 202	= 4 11-32d.

WHEAT.—The only business passing during the week has been in ready old Ekdani, which has been coming forward in some quantity, in the Bazaar on the basis of Rs. 4-9-0 per cwt. for Fine, and an anna less for 85 per cent. Some contracts between dealers have also been reported in the same description of new Wheat to arrive in next April-May at Rs. 4-7-0, and Rs. 4-6-0 per cwt. for the two qualities respectively, and in Delhi No. 1 at Rs. 4-5-3 per cwt.; but other descriptions are neglected, and buyers for export are out of the market at current rates.

SEEDS.—This market remains without particular movement in any description, and the total business for the week has been of an almost retail character as to old Seed, while no contracts are reported in the new crop. We quote ready Linseed at Rs. 6-0-9 to Rs. 6-2-6, and now, to arrive in April-May, at Rs. 5-13-0 to Rs. 6-0-6 per cwt. Old Rapeseed is steady at previous quotations; but for new the market is a little easier, and we quote Yellow Guzerat, April-May delivery, at Rs. 5-14-0; Cawnpore, at Rs. 6-3-0; Brown Delhi, at Rs. 5-5-0; and Brown Cawnpore at the same price. White Cawnpore Gingelly for this month's delivery is quoted at Rs. 7-6-0 per cwt., and at Rs. 7-4-0 for January.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887	1886.	1885.
For the week	9,755	22,979	18,863
From 1st January to 30th Nov.	1,536,813	1,469,012	1,051,143
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	3,767	7,174	5,720
From 1st January to 30th Nov.	1,084,292	1,018,141	698,184
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	1,243	410	563
From 1st January to 30th Nov.	56,906	51,729	59,730

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	159,775	291,865	263,750
„ From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	9,739,144	12,554,989	11,328,024
Linseed—For the week	32,774	32,774	67,312
„ From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	2,399,016	3,666,941	5,102,827
Rapeseed—For the week	21,978	25,008	11,172
„ From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	924,849	1,231,535	1,540,350
Gingelly Seed—For the week	61,612	72,966	64,959
„ From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1,217,109	1,264,916	1,167,551

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	8,000	230,451	249,695
„ From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	8,898,405	11,353,972	9,781,599
Linseed—For the week	23,893	14,077	28,181
„ From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	2,213,059	3,411,396	4,217,164
Rapeseed—For the week	12,302	59,975	3,140
„ From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	1,002,621	1,365,713	1,669,305
Gingelly Seed—For the week	7,275	37,755	14,133
„ From Jan 1 to Nov. 30	1,328,755	1,100,993	1,214,201

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1-2 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE—GENERAL SUMMARY.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 Sir Alfred Lyall.
5-6 TELEGRAMS.
6 The Opium Dens of Bombay.
7-8 Belgaum Notes—A New Departure in the Central Provinces—Cricket in Bombay—MILITARY.
9 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Mr. Gladstone on the Eastern Question—The Mahim Church Dispute.
10 Abkari in Bombay—New Public Clock for Baroda—Bombay Choral Festival—The Bombay Foxhounds—A Galvanic Experiment—The Bombay Mystery.
11 Bombay Municipal Corporation—The Charge against an Engineer—Deposit Money for Municipal Contracts—University Intelligence—CORRESPONDENCE: How to Evangelise India.
12-13 The Recent Affray between Military and Police—The Government Abkari Policy—III.
14 A Wedding in Sind—Primrose League Meeting at Madras—A Bungled Execution—Accident on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Eastern Question—Missionary Efforts in India and Africa.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: The Doctrine of Professional Reticence—Sanitary Education.
17 LEADING ARTICLE: The Officering of the Native Army.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: The Trade of the East—Siamese Manners.
18 Melancholy Affair at Madras—Seizure of Railway Engines—Sir Lepel Griffin on Tour—The late King of Oudh's Menagerie.
19 A Magistrate fined—Career of a Professional Cheat—Extraordinary Suicide in Ceylon—The Rangoon Tragedy—Alleged Insult to Kali—BENGAL.
20 MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—BURMA—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Army Orders.
21 Bombay Government Orders.
21-22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GOKULDAS—December 1, at 4-30 p.m., at his residence, Kalkadevi, Gokuldas Jugmohandas, aged 43.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MANSON—November 26, at Ranchi, the wife of C F Manson, Deputy Magistrate, of a son.

SPANKIE—November 23, at Chakrata, the wife of Capt J P W Spankie, B S C, of a son.

DEATHS.

FOX—November 9, at Quetta, of erysipelas, Francis Mathew Fox, late Station Master, Quetta, N-W Railway, and for many years on the E I Railway, aged 55 years.

ROE—November 27, at Delhi, after a long and painful illness, Archibald Plank Roe, aged 22 years, 3 months and 25 days.

WRIGHT—November 25, at Coonoor, Gladys Muriel, the dearly loved infant daughter of Colonel and Mrs H C Wright.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DEBEMBER 2, 1887.

As we have already had occasion to mention, H. E. the Governor and his suite have been kept out of Bombay this season by the exigencies of the Defence Committee. A large part of the grounds, round the Government residence of Malabar Point are required for the construction of batteries in addition to those that already exist in the immediate vicinity of the Governor's drawing-room. The entrance avenue has been brought into requisition, and a new roadway will have to be made to give access to the house. When the batteries are finished the discharge of the guns for practice or other purposes, will render the place uninhabitable for any Governor with Secretaries and Aides-de-camps who are not already deaf. Neither windows nor mirrors can survive the detonation. Besides, the artillery-men to man the guns will want accommodation, which will have to be obtained in the garden close to the batteries. Powder magazines and live shells cannot be safely placed where all Bombay society are assembled for balls and parties. Clearly the dancing days of the Malabar Point house are nearly done. A new Government House must be provided, for the time has come which was predicted by General Warre and other military authorities when Sir Richard Temple, during his short period of office, proposed to enlarge the house at the Point, so as to procure the accommodation which was necessary to make it the head-quarters of Government in Bombay. That energetic Governor was warned that military considerations would supersede all others, and that so far from adding to the buildings at Malabar Point, it would be necessary to level those already existing, and give the site over to the engineers to construct thereon defensive works. Sir Richard Temple laid aside the plans which he had in contemplation, and now the engineers are already in possession of a large part of the grounds, so that the position of the present and past Governors at Malabar Point becomes quite untenable. For reasons equally strong the Government House at Parel can no longer be made available. It is five miles distant from the residential quarters of Bombay, and the approaches are so objectionable and so dangerous to health that it is practically impossible to expose the head of the Government and his family to the risks which proved so sadly real in Sir James Fergusson's time. Those who drove across the flats a few weeks since to be present at the installation of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught by the masonic body in the Government House at Parel, have learned that the exhalations along the route are worse than ever. Until the new drainage scheme be completed they will continue to get worse, they will not get better. It would not be fair or humane to Bombay citizens to make it a test of loyalty to go through such an ordeal on pain of being struck out of the books of Government House. A new Government residence on the best site available has become a necessity of the times.

Whether Lord Reay has, like Sir Richard Temple realised the inadequacy and inconvenience of existing accommodation we cannot undertake to say. Whatever provision be made for the proper housing of the Governor cannot be of much use to His Excellency personally. A new Government House cannot well be completed before his term of office expires. It is to be hoped however that in the interest of his successors, no less than in the interest of the Bombay public, Lord Reay will take thought for the morrow. The proposal to have a new building need not alarm the most sensitive of financiers. The sites of the two existing, but now well nigh useless Government Houses, are of considerable value and will produce a sum of money far in excess of what is needed. The extensive grounds at Parel now deserted would, if sold in the market for factory and other building sites bring in many lakhs. On Malabar Point after all the requirements of the defence committee are satisfied, a considerable area of land will remain suitable for bungalows. A good deal of the land along the private road to Malabar Point would also become available for the erection of residences. The advantage of adding to the house accommodation of Malabar Hill becomes evident in view of the great pressure on the existing accommodation. The demand has forced up rents and induced a good deal of overcrowding of houses on congested areas. The choice of a site for the future home of the Governors of this Presidency can scarcely be a source of embarrassment, there is only one. A suggestion has been, it is true, submitted to the Extension Committee that the Towers of Silence should be expropriated, and the full value of the most valuable site in Bombay paid to the community to whom it belongs, with a free gift of Matoonga or another hill between Bombay and Sewree on which to build other Towers. But this suggestion will not have any practical effect; the Parsees are not likely to approve of it, and the initiative belongs to them. The matter is too delicate for the Government to move in unless there be some evidence that the community most directly concerned desired to make a change in present arrangements. Besides, seeing that the existing Government House has to be evacuated because of military requirements which were foretold, though scarcely believed in, when Sir Richard Temple resided there it would perhaps be neglecting the augurs to build the new Gubernatorial Residence on the position which the Engineers count upon using in certain eventualities. If the safety of Bombay depended on a plunging fire which would command both the sea front and the harbour and render the approach of a hostile squadron very difficult and dangerous a site would have to be found for the batteries. The objection urged by some experts to existing batteries and those actually determined upon is that their fire is by nature of their position restricted to one direction only—those which defend the sea front are powerless against an enemy in the harbour and vice versa. A citadel protecting both would naturally find its place on the plateau on the crown of Malabar Hill. Of course no more ceremony would be shown towards a new Government House built on that site than has been shown to the charming sea side residence at Malabar Point which is now being ruthlessly sacrificed by military pick and shovel. It therefore comes to this, that if a site which is at once available and central has to be chosen, and all the nonsense of the unattainable ideal be dispensed with, we must alight at the Cooperage, where the Commander-in-Chief now finds quite inadequate accommodation in the small bungalow occupying the centre of a very fine open space, swept by all the winds that blow, not excepting that from the East. For long years the advertisements of a neighbouring hotel pronounced this locality to be the most salubrious in all Bombay, and quoted statistics from Dr. Weir's sanitary reports which established beyond doubt or cavil that if people wanted to be healthy and happy they would reside in or at that hotel, and not on Malabar Hill. There is no reason to doubt that a mansion of many stories, built on the Cooperage site with the proceeds of the sale of the obsolete Government Houses at Parel and Malabar Point, would be so healthy that no Governor of average constitution would require to spend nine months of the year in Mahableshwar and at Poona. The gain of having the head of the Government always, or at all events often in the midst of Bombay, as accessible as hitherto distant—we leave others to estimate. The Government will then never be out of touch with public opinion; all appointments will be given to patient merit and the importunate hill-hopper will find his avocation gone. Another if an incidental gain will be that Colaba will be brought within the pale of civilization. Now nine long miles, with a heavy hill to go up and down, separate the loyal subjects of that distant and airy suburb from the amenities of Government House. This is not a wholesome state of things. With the Governor in the centre of Bombay, which we have so often heard of spoken as the centre of the Universe, things will be more equalised. The chief purpose of the Extension Committee is to equalise the pressure of a growing population on a somewhat restricted surface which is very unequally utilised, some parts being congested while others are only sparsely occupied.

The city has straggled just a little, for the want of a centre. By bringing the Governor and his Staff into the neighbourhood of the Secretariat and other public buildings, this centre would be supplied. Another step in the same direction would be accomplished by a measure which has been suggested by those who have given thought to such subjects. The industrial centre of Bombay may be found in the locality lying between Byculla and Parel. There the great mills are thickest; the railways pass through it; it is a growing industrial quarter. The Elphinstone College of Arts is out of place in such a district, for the students find themselves living in the noise and confusion of manufacture and traffic. But there if anywhere a Technical College would be in its right place. By transferring the teachers and students of the College to the Central Press building, which stands despondent on a site quite unsuited for a factory, they would find themselves close to the University buildings, to the Royal Asiatic Library, and to all the appliances of education which the city can afford. The Victoria and Albert Museum is a hopeless failure as a museum, but the large building would form a worthy annex of a Technical College, [illegible] the present Elephinstone College building [illegible] technical instruction would [illegible] the midst of the industrial [illegible] be given in the profit by it. The [illegible] population which would centration [illegible] intellectual and social concentration which would result from bringing the Governor and his surroundings from remote suburbs into the great open heart of the city would have many incidental advantages. Concerts and theatrical entertainments now involve an after dinner journey of eight miles out and home. Consequently the Town Hall and the theatre are more frequently closed and silent than lighted and vocal. This state of things discourages artists, and prevents Bombay from sharing with Calcutta the educational and other advantages to be derived from their frequent presence. One of those advantages would be that there would be less ground for the excuse for long sojourn in the hills even in the cold weather. Bombay is as matters are now, quite as dull after business hours as the most unfrequented jungle.

TO-DAY Sir Alfred Lyall leaves for England, after a long and distinguished career which adds lustre to the history of British administrators in India. Coming to this country in 1856, the year before the Mutiny, he has given thirty-one years of valuable and varied services to the Government and the community. During the troublous times of the Mutiny, he showed a discretion and a tact which were perhaps more remarkable in a youth fresh from Eton and Haileybury than the gallantry which prompted him, a Civilian, to join in a charge across a nullah upon guns firing grape. As Sir John Edge, the Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces has so well said, a few days since, had his profession been that of arms, he would have proved himself a valiant and a gallant soldier. As it was his career has been that of an able administrator, who has brought to his work the elevated aims and principles of a statesman. He has found recreation in literature, prose and verse coming with equal facility from his vigorous and graceful pen. His best known poems, the Old Pindari and the Fakir, evidence his sympathy for the people and the ideas of the country in which his busy life was passed. The Foreign Office found in him a capable secretary during the Afghan War, his services in that capacity earning for him the Knight Commandership of the Bath. For five years and-a-half he has been Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, where he has been so successful in developing railway communications that there is no village which has not a railway within forty miles of it. Private enterprise helped in the extension of the railway system in the Provinces—a fact which is rather to the credit of the head of the local administration, for without encouragement and co-operation, such undertakings are usually left to Government resources. He has favoured the growth of local self-Government, giving a large measure of power to popular bodies, while seeing that it was turned to good use. His latest work is the inauguration of the Allahabad University, to release the North-West, Oudh and the Central Provinces from the leading strings of the Calcutta University which has sufficient scope for its energies in teaching Bengal with its vast population. It was time that the very different people of the North-West should have a system of education suited to their special needs and aptitudes. The interests of the agricultural population have been consulted in a revision of the system of assessment which lightens their burdens, and in Oudh gives to the occupiers some fixity of tenure while recognising the rights of the zemindars. There is something very touching and very characteristic in the regretful and the pathetic tone of Sir Alfred Lyall's farewell to the North-West Provinces last week which our readers will have already seen. The change which he has witnessed since the time when he first set foot in those provinces, the nearest railway being eight hundred miles distant, must be difficult to realise. But as Sir Alfred well says the epoch of the Mutiny, which upset everything was really that from which everything was set on the right course. Out of the nettle, danger, men like Sir Alfred Lyall have plucked the flower safety. The pregnant sentences in which he condenses the three periods of an Indian career deserve to be set in verse by his own hand or by Edwin Arnold's: "We who come to India pass the first few years of our service in looking back rather eagerly to our English homes: we suffer from what is called nostalgia. That is the first period, when we call India the land of regrets, and wish for the cool grey skies of England. Then comes a middle period when we harden to our work, and subside into contented exile. And, afterwards if we stay long enough, comes the last period when the regrets revive but their object and direction are changed; and the country that we are sorry to leave, and to which we look back, is India."

THE Viceroy has during the week visited Peshawur, Jumrood, Ali Musjid, Lundi Khotal and Rawal Pindi, completing his tour of the Frontier from Karachi, round by Quetta and Pishin to Rawal Pindi. To the members of the Committee who presented him with an address at Rawal Pindi Lord Dufferin referred to the memorable interview which had taken place there with the Amir Abdul Rahman nearly three years ago. That interview had contributed to the satisfactory accomplishment of the difficult work of delimitating the Afghan frontier. The negotiations with Russia now concluded were inaugurated, his Excellency said, by Lord Ripon, and it was in accordance with the advice of that nobleman that the Amir was invited to the Conference at Rawal Pindi which had resulted in a good understanding with the Amir, to whose moderation and good sense a high tribute was paid. It will be remembered that General Gordon, who came out to India with Lord Ripon, proposed a conference with the Afghan Chiefs as the best means of arriving at a good understanding. But his desire was that the Viceroy should go to Kabul for the conference; Lord Ripon's opinion was that it would be better to invite the Amir to Rawal Pindi, and this course has been attended by the happiest results.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, when some discussion took place on the draft Bill, forwarded by the Town Council for the prevention of the adulteration of ghee, with the recommendation that the Bill be adopted, and that Government be asked to pass it in a separate Act, to be embodied hereafter in the Municipal Act. On the motion of Captain Selby, the Corporation affirmed the desirability of passing an Act to prevent the sale of adulterated articles of food, especially ghee. The Bill was adopted by the Corporation, after they had made a few amendments in it. The meeting agreed to a proposal of Captain Selby to eliminate from the Bill a section by which the Municipality alone was empowered to prosecute people for selling unwholesome ghee. It was considered that the public should have the right given to them of conducting such prosecutions. As recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation asked the Acting Municipal Commissioner to apply to Government for taking up, under the Land Acquisition Act, certain plots of ground required for the extension of the Erskine Road markets. The total value of the land which it is proposed to take up, together with the cost of the extension, is estimated at Rs. 3,02,175.

THE resignation of the Hon. John Macpherson, B.A., as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay and the resumption of the duties by the Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, is notified in the *Government Gazette*.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has met with an enthusiastic reception from all classes at Gwalior.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma leaves Rangoon, next Wednesday, for his tour up-country, staying two days at Thayetmyo, and then marching to Minbu.

THE next quarterly meeting of the Central Committee for Vernacular examinations will take place in the Bombay Secretariat on Wednesday, 4th January.

AN exhibition of Agricultural Machinery is to be held at Shikarpur on the 6th January and following days during the Upper Sind Horse Show. At the latter 254 prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 are offered.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 1.

M. Grevy informed the Cabinet to-day that in consequence of the changed situation of affairs he would not send the usual message from the President to the Chamber of Deputies on the occasion of the opening of the Session.

M. ROUVIER RESIGNS.

M. Rouvier announced this statement of the President to the Chamber of Deputies and tendered his resignation.

M. GREVY FORMS A CABINET.

M. Grevy will now endeavour to form a fresh Cabinet.

COMMITTAL OF TRAFALGAR SQUARE RIOTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Mr. R. Graham, Member for North-West Lanarkshire, who was arrested by the police during the riots in Trafalgar Square on Sunday, the 13th November, was brought up yesterday on remand and was together with Mr. Burns committed for trial at the ensuing Sessions.

ARREST OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. David Sheehy, Member for South Galway, has been arrested for delivering seditious speeches. He had successfully evaded capture by the police for a whole fortnight.

THE VICEROY AND THE LATE NEGOCIATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, Nov. 30.

The Viceroy, after thanking the members of the Committee for the manner in which they had mentioned him, said it was nearly three years ago their city had been the scene of the memorable interview with the Amir of Afghanistan. That interview had undoubtedly contributed to the accomplishment of what was a very difficult and anxious task, namely, the delimitation of the boundary between Russia and the dominions of the Amir. Referring to the negociations which have now terminated with the convention with Russia he said it was only right to acknowledge that they were inaugurated under the auspices of his distinguished predecessor, and that it was in accordance with his councils that the Amir was invited to Rawal Pindi; nor should we forget the large part played by his Highness in the accomplishment of the object in view. To his moderation and good sense and the readiness with which he accepted the suggested arrangements the final success of the negociations were in a great measure due.

The Viceroy then congratulated the Committee on the satisfactory working of the Municipal institutions and thanked them for the kind allusions to Lady Dufferin's efforts on behalf of the women of India. By the liberality, not only of the Indian princes, but of the people at large, the financial stability of the fund was fully assured.

SHAM FIGHT AT RAWAL PINDI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, Dec. 1.

A sham fight was held to-day near the village of Choor. About 4 miles along the Peshawar Road the Army Corps was supposed to have taken up its position to cover Rawal Pindi, its base resting on the village and its right front protected by ravines. The defence had been prolonged by occupying two small hills to the east of the village. The attacking force consisted of the following troops, under the command of Colonel Gordon:—1st Division of the Sussex Regiment, the 20th Punjab Infantry, the 2nd Division of the Suffolk Regiment, the 45th Sikhs, the 3rd Division of the West Riding Regiment, and the Sappers and Miners, also two batteries of Field Artillery, N-3 and J-2, two Mountain batteries, 2-1 Cinque Ports, 3-1 South Irish and one Elephant battery. General operations were under the direction of Brigadier-General Dillon. The 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Infantry advanced against the village under cover of Artillery fire, while the 3rd Division effected a flank movement on the right and a final rush was made with great spirit.

The Viceroy on arriving on the ground inspected the troops and subsequently rode about watching the operations from the most advantageous positions. At the close his Excellency expressed a few words of congratulation to General Dillon and the other Officers on the success of the operations.

This afternoon the Viceroy receives a few visits from Native Darbaris and Native Officers.

In the evening Mrs. Parry Nisbet gives a party to the whole station to meet their Excellencies.

THE FRONTIER DEFENCES.

THE RAJA OF KAPURTHALA'S OFFER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

The Viceroy sent a letter to the Raja of Kapurthala in acknowledgment of his Highness's patriotic offer to follow the Nizam's lead with a donation of five lakhs.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Regarding the rumour that the Office of Director-General of State Railways is to be abolished a local paper states there is really no question of any such step being taken. The India Office merely objects to some proposals for increasing the Director-General's Office Establishment, urging further decentralisation which would render such increase unnecessary.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

Afghan news speaks of bad feeling existing between the Governors of Herat and Khandahar.

The latter Sirdar, Nur Mahomed, has fallen into disfavour with the Amir, who seems to think he did not raise sufficient recruits during the Ghilzai rebellion, and that he may possibly be removed.

Letters from Kabul state that there has been no more fighting latterly with the Ghilzais, but small numbers are still in arms between Abi-Istada Lake and Kakar.

General Gholam Hyder made his winter head-quarters at Mukar, where he has built extensive cantonments.

THE COSSIPORE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Official sanction has been given to the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, who are 120 strong, to fire a Royal salute on the January parade on the maidan. This will be the first instance in India of a salute being fired by Volunteers on parade with field guns.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

It is stated that the Public Service Commission will recommend an extension of the age for the Civil Service from nineteen to twenty-three.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday, Sir Steuart Bailey will make a statement regarding the course of legislative business during the session. Sir Henry Harrison will move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Municipal affairs in the town and suburbs of Calcutta be again referred to the Select Committee.

ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers arrive here on Monday per I. M. S. Clive from Burna, *en route* for Umballa and Dugshai.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the [illegible]th November, arrived here at 5 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria arrived here from Bombay this morning, seven days before due date.

LISBON, Nov. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, homeward bound for Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ do. do.	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	103⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107¼
Bar Silver	43⅞

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 30.

10 p.m.	73·1

THURSDAY, Dec. 1.

6 a.m.	70·7
10 a.m	77·3
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	82·2

The Bishop of Madras, as President of the Madras Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society, has issued an appeal to the public for the purpose of opening a New Mission in the town of Kammamett, situated in the Nizam's territory.

The Public Service Commission is now meeting every other day in Calcutta. The principal issues still under consideration are the questions of an imperial and local service, the proportionate number of posts to be given in each, the liability of Civilians to transfer from province to province, and the raising of the limit of age in the Civil Service competition.

Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., is appointed president of the Taluka Local Boards of Alibag, Pen and Panvel, *vice* Mr. E. McCallum resigned.

The Victory has been thoroughly surveyed, and although the old timbers are, as a rule, in splendid condition, many have been found rotten. There are now to be cut out of the ship, and fir substituted for the oak. After this is done the whole of the vessel above the water-line is to be covered with canvass, and by this means it is believed the old ship can be made to last a great many years yet.

A correspondent writes:—It has been finally decided to hand over the W. V. C. S. Railway to the G. I. P. Railway for working from the 1st January next. Mr. Davidson, the late Manager, has gone on two years' leave, after which he retires. Mr. Chirnside, C.E., now officiating Deputy Manager of the line and Warrora Colliery, takes another appointment so soon as the line is made over. Mr. Maugham, M.E., of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, takes charge of the Colliery at Warrora.

Information received from Gujranwala reports that a frightful explosion occurred in the city there on the night of the 25th in an upper room near the Municipal Hall. About a dozen lads were engaged making crackers with fulminating powder, of which they had a large quantity in a ghurra and some in a mortar being mixed. One of the lads, it is believed, approached the mortar with a light, from which a spark dropped, causing an explosion. The roof of the house was blown off, one wall demolished and six lads buried under the *debris*. On getting them out two were found dead and the rest frightfully injured. One is in a very critical state. Fortunately, some of the lads had left the room before the explosion.

The *Deccan Times* understands that his Highness' Government has nominated a Committee to draw up a set of rules for the future regulation of printing presses and newspapers in Hyderabad. Attention to the want of any law on the subject in these dominions, our contempory remarks, has been excited by the extraordinary growth of journalism here, Native and European, that has characterised the past few years, and upon which we had lately occasion to remark. The need of some precautionary measures in this direction has also probably been suggested by this fact, that a tendency has exhibited itself in some quarters to abuse the Liberty of the Press—a phrase which must be accepted, under the most favourable circumstances, with some reservation when spoken of in connection with an autocratic Government such as that of Hyderabad.

The *Government Gazette* notifies the substitution of the following rule for Rule V. in the regulations concerning the examinations of native Subordinate Magistrates:—

> If any person, after having passed the examination prescribed in Rule VIII, shall not have been invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class within three years from the date of publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette* in which his passing that examination is notified, he shall be required again to pass that examination to qualify him for investiture with those powers.

The prospects of the paddy, cholum, cumbu, ragi, and indigo crops in the Madras Presidency are indicated by a dealing with the sowings of early crops up to the end of August 1887, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year which was issued by the Government of India on the 18th instant. From this we obtain the following figures:—

	Last year. Acres.	This year. Acres.		Last year. Acres.	This year. Acres.
Paddy	2,312,954	2,139,655	Ragi	655,267	570,114
Cholum	1,711,918	1,467,303	Indigo	314,094	302,713
Cumbu	1,619,561	1,321,801			

A meeting of the General Committee for the Celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress in Madras was held in the banqueting Hall yesterday, to receive her Majesty's gracious reply to the Madras Presidencial Address; to confirm the appointment by the Executive Committee of a Sub-Committee to arrange for the formation of the Victoria Technical Institute as a Presidencial Memorial of the Jubilee; and to dissolve the General and Executive Committee. His Excellency the Governor presided.

MILITARY NEWS.

An application has been made by the Hyderabad Government to the Government of India for permission to import four hundred breach-loading rifle carbines for the use of the Golconda Cavalry.

Colonel Nevill, C.I.E., the Commandant of the Hyderabad Regular Troops, is establishing a camp-of-exercise at Lingumpally for the instruction of the Artillery branch of his Force.

The following detailed instructions regarding the Camp of Exercise at Poona to be assembled in January 1888, are published:—Troops will be accommodated as follows:—

Cavalry Brigade.—I-B Royal Horse Artillery, Poona Horse, and 2nd Hyderabad Cavalry, encamped at Yerrowda.

Royal Artillery.—E-1 Royal Artillery, under canvas at Kirkee.

O-2, F-3 and J-4 Royal Artillery, in Barracks at Kirkee.

No. 1 and 2 Mountain Battery, in Lines at Poona.

1st Brigade.—2nd Gloucestershire Regt. and 1st Bombay Infantry, encamped at Wanowrie.

16th Bombay Infantry, in lines.

2nd Brigade.—2nd Durham Light Infanty, in Barracks.

9th and 12th Bombay Infantry, in lines.

3rd Brigade.—2nd Royal Dub. Fusilliers, and Bombay Infantry, encamped at New Jhansi.

Sapper and Miners, in own lines.

4th Brigade.—2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 21st and 22nd Bombay Infantry, encamped at Kirkee.

The Camp will be established on the 6th January 1888, and will close on the 23rd idem.

Major-General Dillon, commanding the Rawalpindi Division, arrived at Jhelum on Saturday with the object apparently of decorating Subadar-Major Sohail Singh, of the 14th Sikhs, with his own hands, with the 2nd Class Order of British India, for which purpose a parade of the regiment was held specially at noon. The General left for Pindi the same day.

Surgeon-Major Harvie Scott, M.S., having on the 24th instant reported his arrival from England, is directed, under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, to remain in the Allahabad Division. He has accordingly been attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital for duty until further orders.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Verona, Capt. F. Speck, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

- Major and Mrs Cavendish and child
- Mr J Tweedie
- Mrs and Miss French, two infants and child
- Mr and Mrs R H Wilson.
- Miss F A Spitta
- Mr R Aruat
- Mr T Adame
- Mrs Swallow and 3 children
- Mrs King
- Mrs South and 3 daughters

For Brindisi.

- Mr L B Ker
- Mr T F Punnett
- Mr H Allen
- Mr Lovett
- Mr C I O'Donnell
- Mr and Mrs H M Durand
- Rev F W Crowther
- Mr W M Clay

For Venice.

- Mr W H Glenny
- Maj J F Garwood.
- Sir and Lady Lyall, and two Misses

For Aden.—Mr P R Toorkey.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s. s. Coromandel sailing on the 9th Dec.:—

For London.—Mr and Mrs E E Shelbourne, Lady Leppoc Chappel and infant, Mr Sternberger, Mr Smith, Mr Rogers, Mr E Jacob, Mr and Mrs E Dangerfield, Mr and Mrs Chapman and Mr and Mrs F E Rose and 3 children.

For Brindisi.—Hon Justice Brandt, Mrs, Miss and Master Brandt and Mr T A Smithson.

For Marseilles.—Mr T Norman, Mr Macdonald, Mr J Macpherson, Miss A M Anderson, Miss Pogson and Mr J Hunter.

The s. s. Ancona, Captain W. J. Webber, sailing on 16th December:—

For London.—Mrs Oldham and child and Miss Haig.

DEATH OF MR. GOKULDAS JUGMOHUNDAS, J.P.

We regret to announce the death yesterday, at his residence, at Kalbadevi Road, of Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas, a member of the local Municipal Corporation and a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Gokuldas was an active member of the Corporation, and always took a lively interest in all Municipal discussions. He was foremost in bringing to public notice the under assessments of houses, mills, and other properties, which led to very acrimonious discussions, resulting in the appointment of a committee of enquiry into the whole question. On the strength of the report of this body, Mr. Ollivant was able to reorganise the Assessment Department. The success of this reorganisation is testified to by the large increase in the revenues of the Municipality from lands, houses and other public properties. Mr. Gokuldas was also the only member who "lectured" the constituents of his ward on more than one occasion, and his public courage was much appreciated by those concerned. Latterly he was partially instrumental in floating the Ripon Manufacturing Company with Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, with whose joint agency the mill has been so successful. Mr. Gokuldas was only forty-two years old at the time of his death. His funeral took place last night and was largely attended by his relatives and friends. He leaves behind him a son and a daughter, both minors.

HIGH COURT.—December 2.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

569—Winter and B—Fatmabai and others vs Nawab Hamidood Dowlah Syed—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

In the matter of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act 15 of 1882, Section 38.

In the matter of the Bombay Small Causes Court suit.

232-23410 of 87—Ooma Dulla and others vs Parashram Wittoba Thakoor—Janardhan G.

For Petitioner—Parashram Wittoba Thakoor—Petitioner.

Appeals.

570—Tyabji and D—Anandnath Maharaja vs Atmaram Kamobe—Winter and B.

577—Winter and B—The Bombay and Persia S N Co. vs Hassambhoy Visram and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Investigation of pauperism.

39-87—Bala Rowji Palkar vs Kondaji Beharapa Mahajain.

40-87—In person—Chinoobai vs Gajanund Govind and others.

41-87—In person—Bhawoo Bamchundra vs Keshava Balkrishna.

42-87—In person—Dada Moya Shaik Abdulla vs Tejpal Goressy.

43-87—In person—Hormusji Sorabji Sasoori vs Jamsetji Edulji alias Jamsetji Burjorji Shroff.

44-87—In person—Gangadur Hajarilal vs, Pestonji Merwanji Narelwala.

48-87—In person—Jerbai vs. Jamsetji Shapoorji Mehta.

49-87—In person—Fatmabai vs. Amroodin bin Mahomed Hoosen.

50-87—In person—P B Kinny vs. L B Kinny and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

219-87—Bomonji and H—The Narayen Cotton Mill vs Rustomji Framji Wadia.

241-87—Bomonji and H—The Narayen Cotton Mill vs Amerchund Lalji—Balkrishna and D.

305-87—Tobin and R—The Parel S and W Co. vs Baboo Chaturputsing Doogur—Chalk, W and S.

319-87—Mirza H K—Amirchund Megha and another vs Memon Joonus Haji Ahmed—Jefferson, B and D.

426-87—Hore C and B—Framji Dorabji Ghaswala vs Rustumji Nusserwanji Bhaya and another—Payne, G and S.

427-87—Hore C and B—Framji Dorabji Ghaswala vs T B Coulson.

436-87—Jefferson B and D—Damodher Cassidas vs Dewji Sewa Thakoor—Nanu and H.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Counsel for the Delicate.—Those to whom seasons of changeable temperatures are protracted periods of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling Ointment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. This Ointment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully conquer influenza; they allay, in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough.

THE CASE OF JEMADAR SUNKAPA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In view of the general interest exhibited in the case of the police against Jemadar Sunkapa of the 17th B. I., I trust you will grant me the favour of a little space to refer to certain points in the proceedings which I hardly think have received due notice, and which are favourable to the military and the reverse of favourable to the police. The visible reluctance manifested in your leader of the 25th inst. to acquiesce frankly in the verdict of the High Court, and the attempt to pour balm into the wounded *amour propre* of the police by hinting that the jury must have insufficiently weighed the balance of probabilities when rejecting their evidence, are inducements to appeal to your impartiality to let in a little more light. On the evening of the Mohurrum, when the first disturbance began, I happened to be hemmed in with my family at the foot of the Carnac Bunder Bridge, right opposite the military lines, and we were spectators, the only European spectators, I believe, of the first stir in the squabble before Mr. Gell or any European Inspector arrived. It would be very unfair at this time of day and under an anonymous vail to charge the police with provoking behaviour. I only say I witnessed sufficient to enlist the whole weight of my sympathy with the military, and to induce me to take the keenest interest in all the proceedings ever since. Whether this sympathy, and the sympathy of the public which I invoke, is wrong and unwarrantable, or entirely just, may appear from the following considerations:—

It may be remembered that Mr. Ryan at the Magistrate's Court seemed to deplore with some amazement that Government should suffer troops to be quartered in the midst of a civil population. I think he went so far as to ask how long such a state of things is to be permitted to endure. I do not know where Mr. Ryan spends his holiday, but any leisurely traveller crossing the continent of Europe could tell him offhand dozens of cities where soldiers and citizens live cheek by jowl with their barracks and tenements in hobnobbing proximity. Yet nowhere do the authorities seem enthralled by the prospect of the appalling possibilities that harass the spirit of the Bombay Magistrate living under a similar and time-honoured arrangement. Troublous as the times are in London just now, we hear of no hysterical appeals to remove the barracks from Knightsbridge. Any one acquainted with the history of his own time cannot help knowing that there are no men in any army in the world so well behaved, orderly, and amenable to discipline as the men of the native army, and it surely touches the very fringe of the grotesque to profess "sentiments" at the neighbourly quartering of native troops among their own countrymen. It is stated in your leader that the jemadar's allegation that the policeman struck him with his truncheon is improbable, because he had a sword, and was accompanied by a file of the guard with fixed bayonets. The story briefly told in full will, I hold, commend itself to any impartial man, as it did to the jury, as being not only probable, but natural and true. It should be marked well that the jemadar had strict orders to report at once to the nearest European police officer any recurrence of disturbance, and he would, as a matter of course, be accompanied by two men of the guard with a non-commissioned officer. See the Adjutant's evidence. When therefore a havildar of the regiment was found lying in the verandah, after having been beaten by the police, the jemadar as in duty bound left the lines to report it. Outside they met a noisy crowd excited by the recent disturbance and two constables among them. What is there improbable, that a constable strong in the backing of the shopkeepers and neighbours among whom he lives, moves and holds a certain authority, while at the same time doubtless elated at the triumph of having wallopped a havildar back into the lines, what, I ask, is there improbable in the story that this stimulated policeman should try it on a bit heroically in presence of the huzzaing multitude and strike out with his baton. If his quarry were a commissioned officer, what matter, the more glory in the blow. But it will be said, look at the sword and the fixed bayonets! The jemadar's sword, like every orderly officer's of the day, was in the scabbard at his side, and it is really asking too much that the sight of two men with fixed bayonets going up the street should alarm a neighbourhood accustomed, I suppose for generations, to see groups of armed soldiers with fixed bayonets, and the rest of it moving to and fro among them every hour of the day.

One word about the fixed bayonets. From the manner in which the changes are wrung upon these fearsome words in the article and elsewhere, I must take it that there is some mysterious solemnity of terror involved in their repetition. Let me lay the bogey. A guard always mounts with fixed bayonets, and they remain fixed till the guard is dismissed. When therefore the jemadar took two men of the guard they *necessarily* had fixed bayonets. Can it be that you innocently meant to convey that the rascally jemadar, instigated by the devil, ordered the men to fix bayonets to run the public through? Alackaday. The public are such babies!

The fixed bayonets and the sword which was not drawn are then without significance, and the jemadar's allegation that the policeman struck at him with his baton is a credible and natural account. To press this conclusion home, let me add one consideration more. Is it probable that a man who by years and years of meritorious conduct under the stern discipline of military life raised himself from the ranks to be a commissioned officer in her Majesty's native army would jeopardise all his earthly hopes of promotion and pension, bringing absolute ruin on his family, by committing what the police seem anxious to call murder in sight of the people on the public streets? If improbabilities are to govern opinion let this one be flung into the scale.

One remark is worth making with reference to the cause of the policeman's death. Notwithstanding the express testimony of the doctors that the cause of death was erysipelas, it is noticeable that here and there, now by innuendo, now in so many words, the wounds are charged directly with the death. There is no medical evidence whatever, so far as my memory goes, that the wounds were dangerous to life. An ordinary black eye or a box on the ears or the scratch of a hair pin may, under certain circumstances of health, lead up to erysipelas, yet no right-minded person would press for a sentence of ruin and infamy on the aggressor, because the accident of erysipelas after so simple an injury took away the victim's life. It would be an abuse of language to call, and an abuse of justice to pursue, such a man as a murderer.

It should not be forgotten that the soldiers whose heads were injured in the row ran the self-same risk of erysipelas as the policeman who succumbed to it. The manly forbearance of the military in making no parade of the injuries of their men ought not to be lost on the appreciation of the public.

I have kept the *bonne bouche* for the last. Before the trial at the High Court, there had been three inquiries by the Coroner, the Presidency Magistrate, and the Military Court. It might be thought, and was to be expected, that the police would have produced all available evidence, and clenched their case before each of those separate tribunals. It was also to be expected from an honourable corps whose only object has doubtless ever been to secure the ends of justice, and not merely by hook or crook to entrap a victim, that they should not spring a mine on the Court by producing at the last moment a witness and he, one of their own body, who had given no evidence in the Court below. The rebuff administered to Superintendent McDermott by the Judge for coming forward at the tail of the trial with new matter to bolster up a desperate case is fully appreciated by public opinion. I have heard this action of the police variously ascribed to malice, animus, treachery and so on, terms which besides other inconveniences are sometimes actionable. Most people will content themselves with simply condemning it like the Judge or absolutely ignoring it like the jury, while the police themselves, after the excitement had subsided, will, I think, not be slow to remember it as one of the meanest things they ever did.—Yours, &c.

SPECTATOR.

It seems that the inhabitants of Foochow are in want of water—not to wash themselves in, for the Chinese, like some other peoples, think climate is a sufficient substitute for soap and water—but to do cheap washing in, to irrigate their crops, to provide them with an inexpensive beverage, and other such trivialities. The Foochow folk are therefore praying for rain, but they are not praying only; they mix the "laborare" with the "orare." They are eschewing meat and walking about in their "rain-clothes." This is where the spirit of the tract comes in. Everyone knows the story of the old squarson, who consented reluctantly to a general agricultural wish that he should pray for rain, but added his own private opinion "that 'twarn't no use, not while the wind was easterly." Everyone, however, has not assimilated the antidotal anecdote provided by the tract about the little girl who, in spite of a prevailing blue sky, attended the special pray-for-rain meeting with a large gingham. The little girl was, of course, rewarded by seeing the rest of the faithless congregation ducked while she walked smiling home under the family Gamp. This too rare spirit seems to flourish in Foochow; for by rain-clothes we understand the Chinese macintosh. And it is much to be wished that our own people were as hearty in their beliefs. The sight of a population with their trousers tucked up, umbrella'd and becloaked, on a cloudless day, would be a spectacle highly conducive to the general edification.

THE MADRAS SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I thought this Presidency at all events was done with the Madras scandals as soon as the jury had found its verdict that the case was trumped up and false from beginning to end.

But to-day I see in your contemporary a full report of all the shocking and outrageous representations falsely made in that case. That the judge should have to repeat those allegations in his summing up to the jury may be obligatory. But it surely is not obligatory to serve them all up in their hideous indecency for the edification of Bombay which knows nothing of either or any of the parties to the scandalous story shown by the result to be a foul invention, I say that it is a Bombay scandal that a Bombay paper should give such needless and protracted publicity to a case that every decent person hoped were done with.—Yours, &c.,

December 1.

PATER-FAMILIAS.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY.

A Government Resolution was published yesterday on Public Instruction in Bombay. The letter of the Director of Public Instruction is an exhaustive one. Concluding the resolution the Governor adds:—

The Governor in Council congratulates the Director of Public Instruction upon the excellent account presented in his report of the work achieved in the past year. The task before the Department is one of increasing difficulty. The healthy competition of aided schools enforces the need for greater activity on the part of masters of Government institutions. The Department of Public Instruction is no longer required only to teach but to stimulate all teaching agencies to the fullest extent. With limited means it must distribute its assistance so as to evoke the largest measure of self-help. In view of the large development of aided schools Government have altered the grant-in-aid rules and relieved the Inspectors of much of their examination work, but it is not intended that the removal of this test should lead to indifference to results. Its object was to encourage managers to provide for the varying needs of education in different localities for different sections of the community, but if they stagnate they will risk the loss of the assistance they receive. In the same way the Municipalities have been treated liberally by Government and entrusted with large responsibilities. It is right that any deficiencies which have been observed in their management at the outset should not be hastily judged, but it is equally the duty of the Department to keep watch over them. The Governor in Council is confident that the Department will be equal to the fresh demands imposed upon it, and he finds in the reports for 1886-87 ample evidence of the capacity of the Inspecting and Professorial branches of the Educational Service to maintain the high opinion which the Education Commission passed upon the administration of education in Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following is the Season Reports for the week ending 29th instant:—

Karachi.—Kharif harvesting continued; standing crop fair; expected outturn 11 annas in the rupee; rabi cultivation generally good. River at Kotri on 26th, 5 feet 2 inches against 4 feet 9 inches on same date last year.

Shikarpur.—Rabi sowings continue, early crops flourishing; harvesting of kharif nearly over; probable outturn 12 annas in the rupee; agricultural stock in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting still continued; rabi cultivation in progress; average outturn of crops 12 annas in a rupee; agricultural stock in poor condition owing to scarcity of fodder. River at Kotri on 28th. 5 feet 1 inch against 4 feet 8 inches on same date last year.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings continue on the Sukkur Canal and river lands; kharif crop still being reaped. Jowari 52 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Cold-weather sowing and kharif harvesting completed; young rabi crops doing well.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi crops healthy; dew beneficial. Fever abating.

Kaira.—Sowing of cold-weather crops almost completed; standing crops in good condition. Bajri 30½, wheat 23, and rice 25 pounds.

Broach.—Standing crops good. 13 cholera cases and 8 deaths in the City, 9 cases in 3 villages of Broach Taluka, 8 fatal; 7 cases in 3 villages of Amod Taluka, 3 fatal; 9 cases in 1 village of Hansot Mahal and 4 deaths; slight fever in Broach and Amod Talukas. Rice 21, bajri 26, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Crops tolerably fair. Cattle healthy; cholera in Jalalpor, 4 cases and 2 deaths. Jowari 32 and nagli 40 pounds.

Khandesh.—Rabi crops in good condition; reaping of bajri almost completed; that of jowari in progress; second picking of cotton commenced.

Nasik.—Kharif reaping and rabi sowing nearly completed; standing crops good; probable outturn ranges from 10 to 12 annas in the rupee; late rains damaged bajri, rice and cotton crops to the extent of 6 annas in the rupee; the state of agricultural stock is fair; want of fodder is felt in the eastern portion of the Sinnar Taluka owing to the insufficiency of the early rains.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 23rd, 1° warm from 24th to 27th, and 1° cool on 28th and 29th. Vapour in air in defect of normal on 24th, 25th, and 27th to 29th, and normal on 23rd and 26th. Abnormal wind easterly on 24th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Kharif harvesting completed; rabi sowing in progress; condition of agricultural stock good. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 28th November 1887).—Public health good. Reaping nearly finished. Rice, second sort, 25 9-10 and tur dal, second sort, 25⅜ pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 8 cents; total 106 inches 18 cents. Reaping of late crops and sowing of winter crops in progress throughout district. Slow but continuous cattle-disease in parts of 8 talukas.

Poona.—Crops good. Public health good. Bajri 38 and jowari 52 pounds in the district, and bajri 32 and jowari 43 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Crops good. Bajri average 45 and jowari 56 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain required in Karmala taluka. Standing crops generally good, except linseed, which is blighted; agricultural stock good. Jowari 52¼ and bajri 48 1-5 pounds.

Satara.—Rain 8 cents in Karad; rainfall of the season sufficient. Standing crops generally good; prospects of harvests favourable; probable outturn of kharif about 12 and of rabi about 13 annas; agricultural stock good; no scarcity of fodder. Bajri 45·14 and jowari 44-33.

Bijapur.—Weather cold. Bajri outturn estimated to be 4 annas in Indi, 10 annas in Sindgi, and 8 annas in Bijapur and Badami; kharif jowari outturn 10 annas in Sindgi and 8 annas in Bijapur; in other talukas kharif reaping still continues; linseed suffering from blight in Indi; rabi crop good; fodder plentiful. Jowari 60 and bajri 49 pounds.

Belgaum.—Slight rain in the district. Harvesting of kharif crops progressing; rabi crops in good condition. Jowari 51 and bajri 50 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain in five talukas from 12 to 40 cents. Early crops being reaped; sowing of late crops in progress in some talukas; standing crops moderately good.

Kanara.—Weather settled cold with land winds. Slight rain above Ghats, where harvest continues.

Rajkot.—Early crops in grain-yards; outturn ½; late crops in fair condition; cotton crop promises favourably.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Rain throughout Jhalavad insufficient. Standing crops of cotton, wheat, and gram good; cotton prospects 10 to 12 annas.

Baroda.—Public health fair. Rabi and opium sowing in progress; sugar-cane ripe for harvest; cotton crops in good condition. Bajri 24, wheat 15, and rice 21 pounds.

General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Ratnagiri, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Standing crops generally good, except linseed, in parts of Sholapur, and Bijapur where it is blighted. Harvesting of early crops completed in Ahmedabad and Thana, and sowing of late crops in Ahmedabad. Both operations continue in other districts. Opium sowing in progress in Baroda. Probable outturn of early crops 8 annas on an average in Bijapur, from 10 to 12 annas in Nassick, and 12 annas in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, and Rajkot. Prospects of cotton crop in Rajkot and Baroda favourable. Condition of agricultural stock in Hyderabad poor, owing to scarcity of fodder.

In 1885, the first year of the existence of the divorce law in France, the number of divorces pronounced for people living in Paris alone was one thousand two hundred and forty-two; but it must be remembered that the majority of those cases consisted of the simple transformation of decrees of legal separation into decrees of divorce. The numbers of divorces of Parisians pronounced during the last twelve months was consequently far [illegible] from being so large, though the total was the considerable figure of four hundred and [illegible]-eight. The rich quarters are those in [illegible] which the inhabitants have applied most [illegible] vely for divorce.

A PARTITION SUIT AMONG ARABS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, has been engaged at the High Court in hearing arguments on a rule *nisi* which was granted some time ago by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran in the case of Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khuliffa and others *vs.* Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others. The rule required the first defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from selling, mortgaging, or encumbering the immoveable properties claimed by the plaintiffs, and from disposing of or dealing with any portion of the moveable property now in his possession, and why a receiver should not be appointed. An interim injunction was granted against the defendant's selling or parting with the jewels, pearls, and ornaments in his possession; and Mr. C. A. Turner was appointed interim receiver. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the 1st defendant; Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming appeared for the other defendants.

The suit, of which the rule *nisi* referred to is an offshoot, is a partition suit in which the plaintiffs' claim is that the properties forming portion of the estate of the late Khuliffa bin Abdoola may be divided and partitioned amongt the parties entitled thereto according to their respective rights and interests. It appears that Khuliffa bin Abdoola Elyoosoof, a wealthy Arab merchant, died at Linga in the Persian Gulf on the 24th October 1877, leaving behind him a widow two daughters, and Ally bin Khuliffa and the first defendant, his sons. He also left a son named Abdoola bin Khuliffa and a daughter Fatma who claimed to be his legitimate children according to Mahomedan law. The deceased was possessed of large wealth, in the acquisition of which he was assisted by his three sons. Plaintiffs contended that on the death of Khuliffa his property became devisible among his heirs according to Mahomedan law. The property consisted mainly of steam ships sailing vessels, stock-in-trade pearls jewels, gold bullion, &c., and a large quantity of immoveable property, of the value of many lakhs of rupees. There were also a family house and date plantations in Arabia, and at Linga there were five boxes, the contents of which the plaintiffs did not know, but the keys of which were now in the possession of the defendant [illegible]. The bulk of the property [illegible] in Bombay under the management of the first defendant, assisted by his son, the first plaintiff, [illegible]. On the death of Khuliffa the property continued in the possession of the first defendant, who managed it for his brothers and the other heirs of the deceased. In 1880, the deceased's son Abdoola and his sister Fatma brought a suit in the High Court, in which they claimed to be the legitimate children of the deceased, and as such claimed a share in the property. In defence to the suit, the first defendant denied the legitimacy of the claimants, and put forward various defences, which were alleged to be false, but which, if true, would have defeated the claims of Abdoola and Fatma. The plaintiffs, by their plaint, preferred a number of charges against the first defendant of suppressing books in his possession; consocting false books; causing letters to be manufactured by his son, first plaintiff; causing evidence to be manufactnred in defence to the suit of 1880; and ultimately getting red of the claims in that suit by paying large sums to several parties Some of the heirs had died since, and their interest in the estate had bacome divisible among their children. The first plaintiff claimed to be entitled to a share in the property of the late Ally bin Khuliffa, one of the heirs, by reason of a deed of *nuzzur* dated 28th June 1886. The plaintiff said that the first defendent was busily engaged in manufacturing evidence and tampering with account books for the purpose of appropriating the property of Khuliffa to himself. The immoveable properties in Bombay stood in his name; and it was alleged that, unless restrained by the court, he would encumber and dispose of them and that unless a receiver was forthwith appointed he would make away with or conceal cash, jewels perals, diamonds, account books, &c.

The first defedant's case was that several of the material allegations of the plaint were not correct. For a number of years he carried on business in pearls on his own account, and at the time he entered into partnership with the defendants, he was possessed of a considerable fortune of his own. He also entered into partnership with the deceased Khuliffa, their shares being equal, and he brought into the partnership 2,00,000 dollars equivalent to Rs. 4,40,000. The deceased had no interest in the immovable properties referred to in the plaint, for they wereall purchased with the moneys of the first defendant. The deceased's property in Arabia which was taken possesion of by Ally bin Khuliffa, was of the value about Rs. 6,00,000. The contents of the boxes at Linga were taken by Ally bin Khuliffa and the frist plaintiff, and other articles of little value substituted for them, and the boxes were then sealed Defendant denied the serious allegations made against him in the plaint. He denied that the frsit plaintiff was entitled to a share in the property of Ally Khuliffa by reason of a *nuzzur* dated 28th June 1886. Defendant was willing that an account should be taken by the court of the partnership dealings and transactions, and of the property and assets in Bombay and Arabia of the deceased, which should be divided amongst the persons entitled thereto according to law. Defendant claimed to set off against the claim of the first plaintiff a sum of Rs. 24,000, and interest, being the amounts of moneys from time to time advanced at his request, including the amount of a decree passed against him in favour of Lukhmidas Khimjee and Company.

A large number of affidavits have been filed in support of and against the rule *nisi*, the hearing of which has not yet been finished.

The Government of India notice that over 86,000 licenses to use arms for the protection of crops or for the destruction of wild animals were current during the year 1885, and yet rewards were claimed and given in the case of only 22,417 animals killed by natives. 2,707 persons and 57,541 cattle are shown as having been killed by wild animals; these numbers, it is known, do not by any means represent the total loss of life. There was a decrease in the number of wild animals killed, as compared with the returns of 1884, and in Bengal this is accounted for by the fact that the amount available for rewards was small, and shikaris were not encouraged to kill, and, in some instances, were not paid. The detailed returns show some curious facts regarding the loss of life. Thus in Bengal out of 772 persons killed 477 fell a prey to jackals and 198 to alligators; in Assam 159 animals were killed by wild dogs; in Bengal again deaths caused by moles and wasps are reported; while in Bombay nine persons are said to have been stung to death by scorpions. The deaths from snake-bite are shown to be steadily on the increase, the figures under this head having risen from about 20,000 in 1884 to 22,000 in 1885.

From the point of view of the observer of human nature, the trial of the prisoners implicated in the decoration scandals was (says the *Chronicle* correspondent) not without interest. Madame de Courteuil, on being examined as to her share in the sale of decorations, coolly replied, "Oh, yes; I freely acknowledge that I am a tout for decorations. And, after all, M. Edmond Blanc, the proprietor of Monte Carlo, purchased his decorations. I am quite prepared to sell a decoration, just as other people sell soap or oranges. I see no harm in it." Another feature of Wednesday's proceedings was the testimony of a fine old man, named Bouchez, an officer on half-pay, who came forward nobly in support of General Caffarel. The witness spoke of the glorious antecedents of General Caffarel with some emotion, and amid some expressions of sympathy in court. Then followed the incident of the day. The manager of the firm that supplies paper to the Chamber of Deputies came forward and declared that two letters signed by M. Wilson, and dated May 27 and June 25, 1884, were written on paper manufactured in 1885. This caused considerable sensation in court, amid which the presiding judge thought fit to suspend the sitting for a quarter of an hour, and the court again adjourned. The prosecution admitted that the letters were forged.

A very powerful ironclad cruiser, which since July, 1886, has been in process of construction at the Baltic Works on the Neva, is shortly to be launched. In general appearance the new vessel, which is to be named Pamjatj Azowa, will resemble our own Imperieuse, but she will be of 6,000 instead of 7,390 tons displacement, and she will be less heavily armed than the British ship. Under the fostering care of the present Czar the Russian navy is being increased at a rate which, if maintained for a very few years, will provide the Northern Empire with a fighting fleet, of almost the first rank. Since the death of the late Emperor, nine heavy ironclads have been laid down and six have been launched. The Imperial Navy now includes no fewer than twenty-six sea-going ironclads, 162 torpedo vessels, and a number of large cruisers of modern type, in addition to thirteen armoured coast-defence ships. Already it ranks third in the total number of its ironclads, third in the total number of its swift war-vessels of all classes, and fourth in the total number of its heavy guns afloat. Only our own country and France possess stronger fleets.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and Podophyllin, a gentle laxative curing sluggishness of the Liver. Rs. 1-8. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain Gray, sailed in ballast yesterday, for Galle.

The Indian Government Marine steamer Olive sails from Bombay on the 15th instant. Rangoon being her destination.

The barque Wolsley, Captain J Atwooll, cleared yesterday for Port Natal, for where she is laden with a general cargo.

The s.s. Ross Shire, 1,361 tons, Captain W. Hewat, brought to this port on Wednesday evening a cargo of railway materials from Middlesbro' (Oct. 22).

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Titania, 2,011 tons, arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon from Hongkong (Nov. 12), under command of Captain Garofolic. She had the following passengers:—Mr F D Petit, Mr P M Jeejibhai and Mr H D Seaton Kare from Colombo; and 13 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara 1,486 tons, Captain J. Nash, sailed from Bombay for the Coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. E. Meyvell, for Mangalore; Revd. Thos. H. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Blathwayt, and Mr F Gomez, and five children, for Marmagoa; Mr F Brown, for Calicut; and six adults on deck for the Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

1st December, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Gem	1361	A. Nichol	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Verona	1862	F. Speck	D	P. & O. Co.
" Ross Shire	1361	W. Hewat	E	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" C. Sinclair	1911	C E. Darley	G	F. Muir & Co.
" China	1394	B. Fletcher	L	K. Nixon & Co.
" Eden Hall	2332	A. B. MacDougall	M	Edward Bates.
" St. Regulus	2031	Henry	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Inchgarvie	1728	M. T. Moss	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Govino	1451	Brotherton	P	F. Muir & Co
" Hampstead	1448	E. Jones	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Ross Shire (s)	Hewat	Middlesbro', Oct. 22
Dec. 1	Amisade (brig)	Nakoda	Mozambique, Sep 15
	Titania (s)	Garofolich	China, Nov. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Nurjehan (s)	Mason	Coast and Calcutta.
	Chindwara (s)	Nash	Coast and Calcutta.
	D. Balduino (s)	Dodero	Genoa.
	Booldana (s)	Gray	Galle.

The barque Wolsley, Atwooll, cleared yesterday for Port Natal.

The following vessels were entered for other Ports yesterday:—
Steamer Patna, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Lalpoora, Rangoon, &c., via Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVALS.

27	Goalpara s	Black	Bombay, Nov. 3.
	Chilka s	Gunnin	Moulmein, Nov. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27.—Steamers Colaba and Asia. Ship Armadale.

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVAL.
29 Goorkha s .... London.
Nov. DEPARTURE.
28 Clan Mackenzie s.. .... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—November 30.

Edgell, Lt, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—December 1.

Spring, Lt-Col, Bo, Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona.

Fleming, Brigade Surgn, Bengal, 26th P N I, from sick furlough, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1887.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 3rd inst., at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. 15 rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on Parade, viz., :—Extensions, Bugle Calls and Attack Formation.

2. The following will be the distribution of Ranges for Company's competitions from 1st to 29th December 1887, viz. ;—"A" Co., 2nd, 9th and 16th ; "B" Co., 5th 12th and 19th ; "C" Co., 3rd, 10th and 17th ; "D" Co., 7th, 14th and 21st ; "E" Co., 6th 13th and 20 ; "F" Co., 8th 15th and 22nd.

The W I Vol Contest will take place on the 23rd and 24th, and the W I Rifle Association meeting on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th December 1887.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Co., viz:—No. 2586 J W Watson; and No. 2587 Vol. R. W. Bulman.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

4. There will be Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday, the 3rd December, at 6-45 a.m., on the Kennedy Sea Face.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. and Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 30th November, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·966
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Termometer	65·7
Dew Point	61·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·610
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·0
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, E, WNW, NW NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	233

* From midnight to midnight.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, whom a too careless public sometimes confounds with another story writer, Miss Betham Edwards, has been telling a Manchester audience one of those true tales that vie with fiction in the marvellous. She is honorary secretary to the Egypt Exploration Fund, and in aid of that institution she has discoursed in the Manchester Mayor's parlour on the buried cities of ancient Egypt. What a fertile topic for the story writer's imaginative mind! She pictures to her hearers the lately discovered Pharaoh's house, and tells of necklaces lately found that adorned the Egyptian ladies two thousand five hundred years ago. Miss Edwards reminds the public that the interesting work which thus reveals to us fresh glimpses of the past is carried on in no mercenary mood. The explorers' expenses alone are refunded; their work is not paid, nor is their treasure trafficked away. Nothing is sold even for the benefit of the fund. The British Museum is first given its choice of wha is found, and other objects are given to the cities and towns which show most interest in the exploration work.

Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil —In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skins, writes :—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 1.*)

Military Department.

The following Native promotion is made provisionally, with effect from the 12th Nov 1887 :—22nd Regt Bo Infy—Color-Havaldar Shaikh Usman to be Jamadar, vice Balmehter Pandmehter, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year :—Col C A Moore, Bo Cavy, Pension Pay Master, Southern Konkan.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 13th Nov 1887—12th Regt Bo Infy—Jamadar Ramchandar Samanth to be Subhedar, vice Fatehdin, pensioned. Color-Havaldar Robert Austin Hewins to be Jamadar, provisionally, vice Ramchandar Samanth, promoted.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on urgent private affairs for six months :—Surgn-Major G E E Burroughs, I M S, in medical charge, 3rd Bo Lt Cav.

The services of Lieut C H Pritchard, 9th Bo Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps—Major J T Watling—26th Nov. 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return :—Lieut-Col F H Jackson, Genl List, Infy; and Lieut G F Chenevix-Trench, SC.

The undermentioned officer has permission to resign his Commission in the Bo Vol Rifle Corps :—Major M R Wyer.

The undermentioned officer of the Medical Staff is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bo Command, with effect from the 16th November 1887, the date of his arrival at Bombay :—Surgn R Holyoake.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 21st Sept 1887 :—Capt A W L Bayly, S C, Wing Officer, 21st Bo Infy (Offg Depy Assist Qr Mr Genl, Mhow Divn), to be a Depy Assist Qr Mr Genl on the establishment, vice Major Dean-Pitt, appointed Asst Qr Mr Genl.

The tenure of Capt Bayly's service on the Staff commenced on the 25th Aug 1885, the date from which he commenced to draw full Staff pay as Depy Assist Qr Mr Genl whilst officiating that grade.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty— :Lieut L Herbert, SC.

Marine Department.

The Municipal Commissioners of Karachi have elected Khan Saheb Faiz Mahomed Futtehally a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, vice Rao Saheb Futtechand Atmaram, deceased.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department,

With reference to this Dept Notification No. 7141, dated 2nd Nov 1887, Lieut-Col F M Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., is allowed subsidiary leave for ten days.

Captains G. E. Hyde Cates and J S King respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Adjutant, Kolhapur Infy Corps, on the 16th ult.

Lieut S M Schneider and Lieut-Col H L Nutt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant, Kathiawar, on the 17th ult.

Judicial Department.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H J Parsons to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay till further orders.

Mr T S Hamilton is appointed to be a Third Grade Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, vice Mr A Shewan, transfered to foreign service.

Munshi Nebhraj Maluksing, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court, at Hyderabad, was in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 18th to the 31st Aug 1887, both days inclusive.

Mr G C Whitworth is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri till further orders.

Mr T Hart-Davies, Actg Assist Judge of Poona, is hereby invested with the Appellate jurisdiction described in Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act XIV of 1869.

Mr T Walker, Assist Coll in the district of Khandesh is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Khandesh, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the additional powers.

Rao Saheb Ramrao Hanmant Rajguru, Actg Mamlatdar of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Satara.

Azam Narayan Dattatraya Garde, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Javli in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Satara under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 and is invested with the additional powers.

Mr T M Filgate received charge of the office of the Inspr-General of Prisons on the 1st inst.

Messrs J D S FitzMaurice and T Hart-Davies respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Assist Agent for Sardars in the Deccan on the 10th ult.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice assumed charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana on the 16th ult.

The Hon J R Naylor, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed privilege leave for two months and seven days from 5th Dec next.

Mr. John Macpherson and the Hon F L Latham respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Advocate General on the 22nd inst.

Mr H J Parsons delivered over charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri on the 19th inst.

Mr A S Moriarty received charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmednagar on the 22nd inst.

Azam Nagnath Keshav Godbole, BA, Head Karkun of taluka Taloda in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magiste of the Third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the additional powers.

Azam Ganesh Vyankatesh Joglekar, BA, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Nandurbar in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to a Magiste of the Third Class in that district, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the additional powers.

Educational Department.

With reference to Govt Notification No. 1589A, dated 13th October, it is hereby notified that Messrs. W Wordsworth, CIE, and J T Hathornthwaite respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Principal, Elphinstone College, on the 9th ult.

Revenue Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr B J Haselden, Actg Assist Conservr of Forests, Third Grade, to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Central Divn of Kanara.

Lieut A S Baker, T-1, R A, passed an examination in Beluchi on the 11th Oct 1887.

Mr C H A Hill, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, reported his arrival on the 22nd inst, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Kaira District.—Mr. Harilal Nandlal, Offg Sub-Registrar of Borsad, from 18th to 25th Sept 1887. ; Mr. Mulji Trikam, Offg Sub-Registrar of Nadiad, on 10th Oct and from 20th to 26th Oct 1887. ; Mr. Motilal Girdhar Offg Sub-Registrar of Mehmadabad, from 10th to 15th Oct. 1887 ; and Mr Lallubhai Nahalchand, Offg Sub-Registrar of Mehmadabad, on 29th and 30th Oct 1887.

Thana District.—Mr. Lakshman Trimbak Offg Sub-Registrar of Mahim, from 13th to 19th Oct 1887. ; and Mr. A baji Narayan, Offg Sub-Registrar of Murbad, from 17th to 23rd Oct 1887.

Ahmednagar District.—Mr. Pralhad Digambar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Ahmednagar from 23rd to 26th Oct 1887. Sholapur District.—Mr. Bhagwat Bhaskar Offg Sub-Registrar of Paudharpur, on 20th and 21st Oct 1887

Belgaum District.—Mr Achyut Balaji, Offg Sub Registrar of Gokak, from 9th Sept to 9th Oct 1887.

Dharwar District.—Mr Subaji Devji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Kod, from 25th Aug to 24th Oct 1887.

Bijapur District.—Mr Rango Timaji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bagevadi, from 21st Sept to 27th Oct 1887.

Mr W A East, CS, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

General Department.

Surgn A Milne, Civil Surgn, Nasik, has been appointed to act as Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration Dist, in addition to his own duties, from 2nd Nov 1887.

Mr J M Campbell delivered over and Mr G M Urquhart received charge of the office of the Collector and Dist Magiste, Panch Mahals, and the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, on the 23rd ult.

Mr E C Cox, First Grade Assist Supt of Police, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from 10th Dec 1887.

Messrs. A. Logan and J.H. Todd respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Collr in charge of the talukas of Vengurla Malvan, Devgad, Rajapur and Ratnagiri on the 16th ult.

Messrs R. P. Barrow and R. Knight respectively delivered over and received charge of the Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas on the 20th Oct 1887.

The following appointments and transfers of Police Inspectors in the Southern Division are ordered in consequence of the services of Mr. S. Kyte, First Grade Inspr, Poona City, having been lent to the Barod State :—Khan Saheb Framji Cursetji Nariman, of Belgaum, to be sub pro tem First Grade Inspr Poona City, vice Mr. S. Kyte. Mr. D Smith of Ahmednagar to be sub protem Third Grade Insp of Police, and is posted to Belgaum, vice Mr Framji Cursetji and R Saheb Limbajirao Tukojirao, of Ratnagri, to be sub pro tem Fourth Grade Inspr of Police, vice Mr D Smith.

Messrs C Pogson and R Thom respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana Range, on the 21st ult.

Messrs H Bulkley and C Pogson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, on the 21st ult.

Mr Kasinath Bhau, Sub-Vaccinator, Bombay City, is promoted to the grade of Public Vaccinator, and posted to First Vaccination Dist with effect from 10th Nov 1887.

Narayan Bhicaji, Public Vaccinator, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave from 16th Nov 1887 to 15th Jan 1888, inclusive, and Gopal Vithu, Sub-Vaccinator, is appointed to perform the duties of the absentee in addition to his own.

Mr Naro Janardan, Third Class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Khandesh Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 21st April to 29th May 1887, inclusive, sick leave from 13th July to 8th Aug and from 13th Aug to 29th Oct 1887, inclusive, and Kasinath Govind, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khandesh Zilla, and Mr Ramkrishana Sheoram, Head Clerk in the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration Dist, performed the duties of the absentee in addition to their own, the former from 19th to 29th May and the latter from 13th Aug to 29th Oct 1887 inclusive.

Piraji Sakharam, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bijapur Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 13th Oct to 12th Nov 1887, inclusive, and Venkaji Tatiyaji, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him from 18th Oct 1887.

Mr Naro Janardan, Third Class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Khandesh Zilla, is suspended from duty for three months, with effect from 30th Oct 1887, but this period will be allowed to count towards service for pension.

Mr H E Andrewes delivered over and Mr N D Satarawalla received charge of the Working Plans' Branch Office and that of the Sub-Assist Consvr, Belgaum, on the 5th Nov 1887.

Messrs. A Stewart and W C Rand respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Ratnagiri, on the 5th Nov 1887.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Apothecaries.—J. Summers, Assist, from Field Service, Burma, to General Duty, Mhow Divn; D Gilespie, Assist, from General Duty Sind Circle to Civil Medical Dept; W H Cabral, Assist, from General Duty Mhow Divn to Indian Marine; and J T O'Neil, Sub-Assist, from Civil Medical Dept to General Duty, Sind Circle.

Hospital Assistants.—Isaac Jacob, First Grade from Field Service, Burma, to General Duty Presidency Circle; Gopal Narayen, Sub, from General Duty Presidency Circle to 17th N I Mhow; Shaik Mohideen, Sub, from General Duty Presidency Circle to 8th N I Rajkot; and Tatia Khundoji, from General Duty Presidency Circle 28th N I, Baroda.

The undermentioned Medical Subordinates are granted leave :—First Grade Hospital Assist Isaac Jacob, sixty days on full pay from date of departure; Third Grade Hospital Assist Shaik Abdul Rahiman, 182 days' leave on medical certificate from date of departure; Third Grade Hospital Assist Vithu Bapu Sawant, 40 days' leave on full pay commencing from 20th Nov; and Assist Apothy J Mascarenhas, sixty days' privilege leave from date of departure.

BURMESE CURIOSITY.

A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* gives the following instance of the curiosity of the Burmese in an article entitled "The Karen at Home":—

Evening was coming on, so I got my towels and strolled down to bathe in a small stream near, which I did before an unblushing crowd of about five-and-twenty young people of both sexes, who watched the application of soap with rapt interest. Travellers in the jungles of Burma must give up all idea of seclusion and propriety unless they carry tents; the wonderful mysteries of a white man's clothing are a source of endless amusement to the natives, and as they add to great hospitality and good nature pleasant manners and respect for one's property, their curiosity is less objectionable than it might be. I finished dressing again leisurely, and was followed back to the house by the regiment of children, who, after a whispered conference with some of their elders, deputed a young lady—a Miss Chaik—to ask me to exhibit my legs again to those who had not seen them clearly while I was bathing. As they were profusely illustrated with tattooed figures, done a few years before by a celebrated Burmese artist in this peculiar profession, I took off shoes and socks, and allowed the admiring family to view the rather spare limbs nature has endowed me with. Moung Daw, the head man of a neighbouring village, by right, I suppose, of his position as a Government official, seated himself before my camp chair, and gently possessing himself of my right ankle, proceeded to point out to the others the advantages of a white skin—as from a professional tattooer's point of view. "That naga is well done," said this amateur showman, while I shrank slightly from the lighted cheroot whose end he was innocently using as a pointer. "All the little marks show clear on a white man's skin; look at this on my leg") he bared a brown thigh shamelessly), "you can just see it." "Look at this peacock here," cried one of the audience "it is very beautiful." The art critics ceased comparing notes on the "nagas," and, finding that my leg was not provided with a universal joint at the knee to allow it to be turned right round, stepped carefully over it, and sat down between my legs, now stretched to their widest. As these two connoisseurs could now see both legs—an advantage they smilingly acknowledged to me as proprietor of the show—this vantage-ground was rapidly filled to an uncomfortable extent; so, releasing the leg Ko Chaik was discoursing on, and throwing it over the heads of those who had secured "the best seats," I stood up and inquired for my shoes and socks. These were rescued from some of the younger members of the family, who, unable to see the legs, had privately attached my property, utilising the socks as gloves and the shoes as hammers. "Will your honour bathe again to-morrow?" said a young man anxiously, as I stamped on my shoes, and the curtain (*i.e.* my trousers) fell. "I will if there is water in the jungle," I said. "I will follow you, then," said the loobyoo. "I wish to see the tattooing again." He was quite welcome to come on those terms, as the more beaters I could get, the better prospect there was of sport.—From "The Karen at Home," in the *Cornhill Magazine* for November.

SANCTIFICATION BY FLOGGING.

The *Daily News* gives an account of a new doctrine which was preached the other day at Birkenhead It says :—

Wife-beaters are apt enough to think that "the little differences" between themselves and their wives are "hardly worth mentioning" but this opinion is rarely so frankly expressed as it was by Samuel Freke Spicer, a Liverpool coal agent, in his colloquy the other day with the Birkenhead police magistrate. He had been arrested "on contempt" of summons, for an assult on his helpmate. He wore a Salvation Army Badge, and was sensible enough of having brought no credit to that symbol to urge upon the magistrate that nothing should be said against that body. "Forgiveness to the injured doth belong. The assaulted wife complained that her husband had beaten her for the purpose of "sanctifying her, and had driven her to take refuge with her friends out of fear that she would be killed; yet she pleaded that her husband might be let off with a caution that he could not do what he liked without risk of punishment. The magistrate accordingly was merciful, and it was then that the defendant avows that he was endeavouring to serve God, and that his little differences with his wife were hardly worth mentioning. "You will be "serving God better," was the very proper reply, "by treating your wife properly." We do not believe in the defendant's own doctrine of sanctification by flogging; but confess ourselves not altogether satisfied to hear that this particular disciple of General Booth was discharged.

Some interesting facts regarding the Jewish connections of the musical celebrities whose loss has been recently mourned are recalled in the *Jewish World*, with that pride of race which found such frank expression in Mr. Disraeli's earlier writings. Jenny Lind was not a sweet singer of Israel; but her life reads, to the Jewish journalist, "like a page of Jewish history." Meyerbeer laid the foundation of her fame by the engagement at the Berlin Opera. "Moscheles and Mendelssohn constituted her *claque* to musical Europe." Mr. Lumley brought her out in London; Sir Julius Benedict accompanied her on her American tour; and a Jewish musician, the son of a Jewish authoress, was her husband. Sir G. Macfarren is not claimed as a Jew, but the *Jewish World* refers with pride to the facts that he champions a Jewish school of music and that he is to be succeeded at the Philharmonic Society by a Jew in the person of Mr. Cowen. "Music, like salvation," says the chronicler of these points, "is of the Jews."

THE IRISH MEDICINE MAN.

In a remote mountain glen, in the heart of Ireland, a peasant, it is alleged, has been doing what all the science of the world has failed in achieving—preventing rabies in human beings and even curing those in whom it has developed. One who has seen him writes :—

Naturally one is sceptical as to an ignorant, though intelligent, man succeeding where the most learned have failed. Investigation shows, however, that the M'Govern or Magauran—the old form of the name—cure for hydrophobia is not the discovery of to-day but is at least 200 years old.

The spot where Philip M'Govern lives is called Glan, the Irish of Glen. It is easily reached how far the train runs to within about eight miles of M'Govern's house. I preferred, however, going thither by car, driving from Belturbet, being anxious to pick up information on the way and see persons who have been cured throughout the country. One of the heads of the Magauran clan is Dean Magauran, a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church. It is needless to say that the Dean is an educated man, but he has also travelled, He lived in Glan when a boy, and is now 70 years of age. He told me that "the cure," as it is called locally, is known to only one family of the clan, not to all the Maguarans—that he has never known it to fail, and that its existence and certain success is as much a matter of course as is the existence of hydrophobia. Several priests whom he knew personally have been to M'Govern for the preventive treatment, having been bitten by rabid dogs. One of those under his immediate jurisdiction was thus treated four or five years ago, and is still well. "The only thing," added the Dean quaintly, "that he objected to was that the fast was rather rigorous"—referring to the barley bread and herb drink diet. A mile or two past the Dean's house is the residence of a gentleman who is agent to several estates in the neighbourhood, and a staunch Orangeman. From him I learned the same tale—that no one ever having undergone M'Govern's "cure" has been known subsequently to suffer from rabies.

Driving on, we ascend the mountain pass called the Gap, which leads to Glan lying on the western slopes of the Cavan mountains, down which we next passed. The driver being ignorant of M'Govern's house, we asked the man on the road the way. "Is it Phil the dochter, ye want?" said he, and answering in the affirmative, we received the necessary directions. A short distance off the main road—a very good one by the way—up a lane is a whitewashed cottage, the house of Philip M'Govern and his fathers before him. "Phil is not" in, but we are welcomed by his mother, and old woman of 80, keen-eyed, fair-haired, her hearing unimpaired and her faculties still bright. Seated by the fire is a man, Robert Dunwoodi, his wife, and child, all bitten by a mad dog. They come from county Monaghan, and are all looking bright and happy being, as they call it, "saved." I questioned Mrs. M'Govern as to the food and treatment to be given to the patients, and elicited these facts, which were afterwards confirmed by the "dochter" himself and others. The treatment lasts three days, during which time only barley bread and a drink made of herbs are taken. The barley is spread upon a table and carefully picked over, so that not a grain of anything else may be left in it. It is then ground in a *quern* or granite handmill, about a foot and a half in diameter, after which it is wetted with the herb-water, and made into bread or griddle cakes. Plenty of butter, which must be pure, is allowed to be eaten with this bread, also garlic. The little child we saw there, was too young to eat the bread, so porridge had been made for him of the herb-water and barley instead. A strong healthy man, with a good appetite, is not allowed to satisfy himself even on this diet, which is given twice or three times a day. In the case of women and children, or anyone who cannot eat much, more frequent meals are given. The patients are allowed to drink the herb water as often as they please. I asked for some, which I tasted and did not find at all unpleasant to the palate. It is of a muddy greeny colour, but not thick to the taste. It is in this preparation, of course, that the secret lies, which the M'Governs guard so closely. It consists entirely of herbs but what they are and the manner of preparation is known only to the M'Governs. Hazelnuts complete the bill of fare.

In one thing, at any rate, is the cure without rival—it is innocuous. A perfectly healthy person, one who is uncertain if the dog which bit him were rabid or not can undergo the treatment and suffer no ill effects. This, of course, is an invaluable point in favour of the remedy, for even those who are sceptical about its preventive power can, at any rate given it a trial. So particular is M'Govern about the food and drink, that he never lets his patients out of his sight or that of a member of the family. He examines their persons to see that they have no food secreted anywhere, and if he thinks he is likely to be disobeyed he cuts off the pockets. The accomodation, he has for strangers is quite insufficient, as there is only one bedroom at their disposal. When several are there they lie about the kitchen or wherever they can. He is, however going to build a house, he says for it is difficult where the food of his family is about to keep the patients from it. Philip M'Govern who arrived later, is a man of about 35, of medium height, and broad shouldered. His hair is fair, that on his face, which is unshaven, being red. His eyes are bright and keen, and of that light brown which sometimes looks grey. They are fringed with dark lashes, well set in his head, and look at one straight and fearlessly. He is pleasant and intelligent, with a respectable manner, and courts publicity for his cure, so certain is he of it. He was well dressed in a frieze suit, clean white shirit and tie, and altogether looked more well-to-do than at first sight his surroundings would one lead to expect. Rents are paid in county Cavan, and there are no moonlighters, or outrages on dumb cattle, and yet the county is on the whole generally prosperous, the people thrifty, and the farmstidy. In reply to a clergyman, who asked M'Govern if he would sell the cure, he replied, "Och, your riverence, if the docthers had the cure, they'd soon spoil it. One wud add one combustible, and another, another, till it would be no use at all." An amusing objection, not perhaps, altogether without a grain of truth in it, for doctors I have spoken to pooh-pooh the food, and the extreme care that not a grain of extraneous matter be eaten. M'Govern says it is advisable that a person bitten should come to him within ten days. But he has cured people, it is said, after rabies has set in.

There seems to be some promise or obligation made from father to son in connection with the cure, by which they always undertake to save the cattle of widows. It is a good trait, at any rate. There is another M'Govern, Laurence a cousin of Philip's, who also has the cure, and lives at Dowra, near Glan. He is an elderly man, who has practised for 35 years and also, it is said, without fail.

MR. O'BRIEN IN PRISON.

The *Freeman's Journal*, of November 8, says :—

Mr. William O'Brien is still on the bread-and-water, regimen. He was visited yesterday by Dr. Moorhead J. P., a local Justice, who found the popular prisoner no weaker in spirit than when he first entered the prison but showing signs, we regret to say, significant of physical exhaustion. Mr. O'Brien utters no complaint. On the contrary, he informed his visitor yesterday that the barbarous system has not been carried out "with any undue severity" by the prison officials. Civility is cheap when it comes with bread and water, but Mr. O'Brien, as long as he gets his portion of this starvation diet in peace, is willing to acknowledge his indebtedness to his jailers for permitting him the uninterrupted enjoyment of his seclusion. The spectacle is one which should satisfy Mr. Balfour and his aiders and abbettors. That a man of Mr. O'Brien's great abilities, sterling character, and eminent public rank, should be put upon the same level in prison—where he is expiating a political offence—with every rowdy, and felon, and seasoned jail-bird, is a feature of the new policy which should bring comfort to its admirers. Mr. O'Brien does not ask much—or, rather he asks nothing. For him, however, we may be permitted to suggest that at least the rules of the prison shall not be violated. When Dr. Moorhead, in his capacity of justice having jurisdiction in the district, called to see Mr. O'Brien, he was refused admission. Subsequently the Governor, having learned that he had blundered, sent for Dr. Moorhead, who then saw Mr. O'Brien. But even here the blundering did not stop. The Governor limited the interview to a single question, that is, as to Mr. O'Brien's treatment by the officials. Now, the Prisons Act enables the visiting justice to enter into and examine the condition of the prison and of the prisoners therein. It is an improper limitation to put upon this provision, that the justice shall confine himself to a single question as to the prisoner's treatment. Mr. O'Brien was removed subsequently to the infirmary on the certificate of the Surgeon that his health was failing.

A contemporary remarks that anyone visiting Rangoon now, after an absence of a year or so, will notice an improvement and extension more in keeping with the progress of one of the Australian Colonies than with the slow growth of the Indian Empire. A swampy tract east of the town has been reclaimed at a cost of Rs. 32,000 for plant and machinery alone. Trees have been planted along the roadsides. Good houses are being erected in place of those which are dilapidated or unsightly. Water-pipes have been laid in a crowded quarter where the people used to be dependent on filthy wells, and already the Health Officer complains that pure water is being too extravagantly used. Lastly, nine thousand and five hundred dogs have been destroyed.

THE ART OF ACTING.

M. Francisque Sarcey, in his last dramatic chronique in the *Temps*, makes some observations on acting which may interest our amateurs. He says :—

The actor's art is far less the fruit of inspiration than the result of study and practice, and in support of his thesis he relates two amusing anecdotes in the life of Frederick Lemaitre. It appears that whenever this great French actor had a new role to play he invariably tried it on the public in the every-day course of life before acting it on the stage. One day he was travelling in a crowded stage-coach when the idea struck him to rehearse a scene in which he was to personate the part of a sick man. Suddenly his visage became, as it were, decomposed; his eyes grew dim; his arms dropped down motionless; his body doubled up, and he sighed and groaned most heart-rendingly. All his fellow-travellers regarded him with fear and trembling; some thought he was seized with black cholera, and on the point of death; the coach was stopped, and he was about to be removed to the nearest doctor, when Lemaitre, judging he had gone quite far enough, and delighted with his success, gradually became himself again, and in a few witty remarks disclosed the secret of his illness. On another occasion he indulged in a similar rehearsal at the Cafe des Varietes, but this time he nearly got into hot water. He entered the cafe, swaggering like a bully, and after gazing at all the customers with contempt stopped at a table where a young officer and his wife were sitting. Here his bearing became so insolent that everybody protested, and called on the landlord to turn him out. The young officer, pale with rage and indignation, rushed at him, and demanded an explanation. Suddenly Lemaitae again changed his appearance. He was no longer the Captain Fracasse of a few minutes previous, but a confirmed idiot unconscious of what be had done. The officer shrugged his shoulders in pity and resumed his seat, while the actor, taking the next table, sat down like an ordinary customer, ordered some coffee, and proceeded to read the papers as if nothing had happened.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.			
Daily Prices—Beef—						
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	3			
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6			
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0			
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6			
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3			
Shins, large, each	0	4	6			
Do. small, each	0	3	0			
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0			
Do. salt, each	0	7	6			
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0			
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0			
Liver, each	0	4	0			
Heart, each	0	1	6			
Kidneys, each	0	1	0			
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0			
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	3			
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9			
Oxtail, each	0	2	6			
Sirloin per lb.	0	3	6			
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0			
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0			
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—						
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0			
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0			
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0			
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0			
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0			
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0			
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0			
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	12	0			
Mutton—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
Saddle, per lb.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0
Sugar—						
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	12	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0			
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6			
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6			
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0			
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0			
Sago, per seer	0	1	6			
Pickles, Country—						
Mango, per seer	0	0	9			
Lime, per seer	0	0	9			
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9			
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3			
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	10			
Do. pounded, per seer	0	0	6			
Fruits—						
Pine Apples, large, each	1	0	0			
Do. small, each	0	8	0			
Custard Apples, each	0	1	3			
Pomeloes, large, each	1	8	0			
Do. small, each	0	12	0			
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	6	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0			
Orange, large, per dozen	1	4	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	9	0			
Grapes, white, per seer	0	6	0			
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0			
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0			
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0			
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0			
Limes sweet, per dozen	1	4	0			
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6			
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	6	0	0			
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	12	0			
Pears, per doz	0	6	0			
Grapes Cabool per box	0	12	0			
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2	0	0			
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0			
Mussumbees, per dozen	1	0	0			
Firewood—						
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0			
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0			
Babool, per candy	6	0	0			
Do. per maund	0	3	6			
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0			
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3			
Aine, per candy	5	8	0			
Do. per maund	0	3	3			
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0			
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9			
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0			
Do. per maund	0	3	0			
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0			
Do. per maund	0	4	0			
Ghee—						
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6			
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6			
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0			
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	3			
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0			
Vegetables—						
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	3	12	0			
Do. large, per seer	0	1	6			
Do. small do. per maund	2	8	0			
Do. do. do per seer	0	1	0			
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0			
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6			
Do. small, per maund	0	14	0			
Do. do. seer	0	0	5			
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9			
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6			
Onions, per seer	0	0	4			
Cabbages, small	0	8	0			
Do. small per each	0	4	0			
Turnips large, per dozen	0	8	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0			
Cauliflowers large, per each	0	8	0			
Do. small, per each	0	5	0			
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6			
Cellery, large, each	0	1	3			
Lettuces, each	0	0	9			
Beet, large, each	0	1	3			
Do. small, each	0	0	9			
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	3			
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	0			
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	3			
French Beans	0	1	3			
Knol Khol, per dozen	1	0	0			
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0	0	6			
Brinjals, Bombay, per doz	0	6	0			
Pumpkins, large, each	0	7	0			
Do. small, each	0	6	0			
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0			
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	9			
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3			
Roselles per seer	0	0	6			
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	8	0			
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0			
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0			
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0			
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6			

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	730
Bank of Bengal	41,000	500	all	10 do.	690
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do	710
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	63,000	100	..	17½ do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	37,330	$125 250		5 pct.	118xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,350
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	[illegible]	200	200	Rs. 10	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press	101	125	125	Rs. 15	135
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	[illegible]	300	300	12	80
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 150	1,425
Fort Press Co.	100	3,500	3,500	Rs. 60	1,175
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 30	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	222½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	12	Rs. 5	75
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	40	Rs. 0	430
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 6	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	12	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of W. Press	800	500	10	Rs. 3	295x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 7½	
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7½	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs	570xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	[illegible]	500	Rs. 25	445
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	98
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	–
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	–
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	370
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 60	1015
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	915
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	750
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	630
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	350		[illegible]
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	50	Rs. 2	680
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	150	..	197½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	421	1,000	1,000	...	845x
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	845
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	572½
Hinganghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	50	Rs. 37½	730
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	695 785xd
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	1405
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	[illegible]	500	5	Rs. 25	545
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	290xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,327	5	5	Rs. 7	615
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co. Ld., Original	600	50	5		420
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	2	Rs. 55	200a
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1117½
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820xd
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	735
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	3,500	100	10	Rs. 5	140
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,202
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	180
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,440
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co. Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,262½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	[illegible]	100		25
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	820
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited (in Lqdn)	500	1,000	1,000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	452½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	..	..	1015
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180	125	125		72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	965
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	982½
Sasson S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,580
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500		501
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,160
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	262	...	257½
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	485
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	880	500	500	..	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	–	780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p ct	180 140
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	335		185	nil.	90
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2½p	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	495
Bombay Saw Mills	60	3,000	3,000	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	38
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,600
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	650
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	2
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	–	300
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	10	Rs. 10	65
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40		41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Rs. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		11
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250		190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	250
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	[illegible]
Napier Hotel Co.	[illegible]	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'f'g. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	[illegible]
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	[illegible]	10 p.c.	[illegible]
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 p.	[illegible]
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	[illegible]
Port Canning Co.	6,000	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 19	[illegible]
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	[illegible]
Telephone Co., Ld.	[illegible]	25	2	Rs. 2	[illegible]
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	300	300	Rs. 100	[illegible]
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,800	100	100	Rs. 15	[illegible]
Western India Flour Mills		125	125	nil	75
J. M. Mody & Co.	1,000	200	200	11 p	[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd Nov. as compared with the statement of the 1st Nov. :—

Liabilities.	Nov. 1. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 22. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,52,869	15	0	48,52,780	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,75,23,403	1	2	1,49,68,123	8	6
Other Deposits	4,07,22,361	15	5	4,31,52,476	4	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,35,229	6	5	6,44,191	13	11
Sundries	16,65,967	14	6	17,21,272	8	1
Rs...	8,50,00,835	4	6	8,53,3[illegible],821	1	9
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	92,05,392	11	6	93,91,677	14	9
Other authorized Invtmts	62,78,562	13	4	58,57,597	13	4
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	65,46,671	0	2	66,56,199	15	0
Credits on do.	67,67,273	0	0	73,26,472	13	9
Bills discounted	1,90,31,552	8	3	1,67,88,645	6	11
Balances with other Banks	5,71,717	8	1	4,66,258	14	3
Bullion	1,346	12	0	1,278	4	6
Dead Stock	11,21,764	2	3	11,18,833	0	1
Stamps	9,252	15	3	9,455	2	0
Sundries	9,81,956	4	11	8,32,603	14	5
Cash at Head Office	1,51,88,821	14	5	1,50,96,729	14	10
Do. at Branches	1,93,53,713	1	10	2,18,25,207	0	8
Rs.	8,50,00,835	4	6	8,53,3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

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Albert Building. Secretary.

NOTICES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

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LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
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Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by all remittance.

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A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
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DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s,

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

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GOLD hunting keyless, ¾ plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ... ... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 6,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangeable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ... ... Rs. 4,000

In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 8 day movement, &c. &c.

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The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

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HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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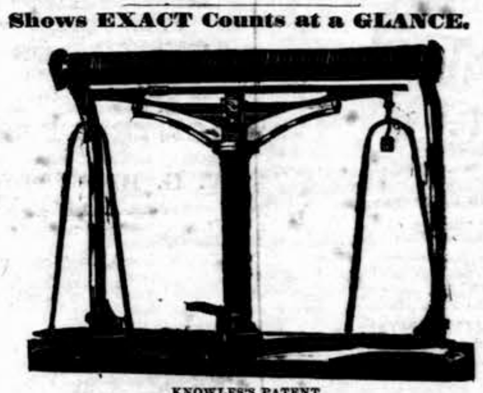
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



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CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.

Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme*. The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike*.

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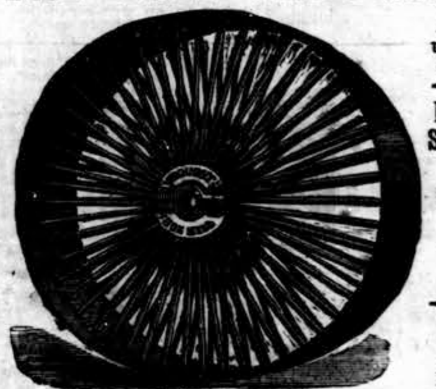

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The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

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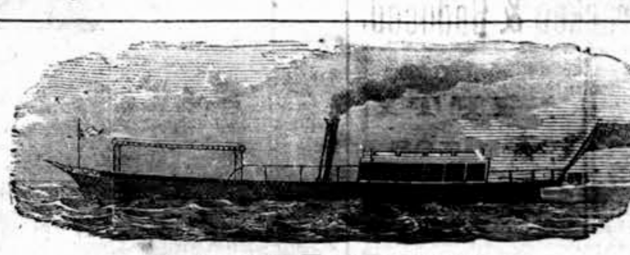

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Extra Dry	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL and
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SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
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Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.

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RAPID PARAGON FILLER.
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD
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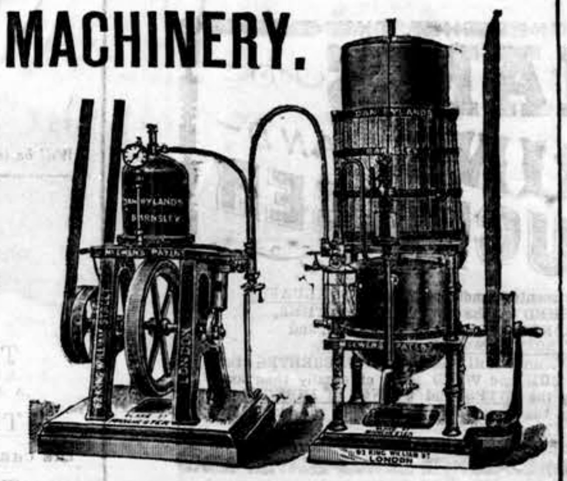

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SOLD EVERYWHERE
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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EXTRA "C.I.C" OLD
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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
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INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

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WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,
And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

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They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

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A Speciality for Hot Climates.

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which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

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beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all leaden and greasy cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

Rowlands' Kalydor

a cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms of all exposed to the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings, redness and roughness of the skin caused by cold winds or the use of hard water, removes pimples, spots, discolorations, chilblains, eczema, etc., relieves inflammation, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, and renders a chapped and rough skin delightfully smooth and pleasant. Gentlemen after shaving will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, can be used with impunity on the skin of the most delicate lady or child, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; bottles of half the usual size at 2s. 3d.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL promotes the growth of the hair, and is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired people.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap, worthless imitations.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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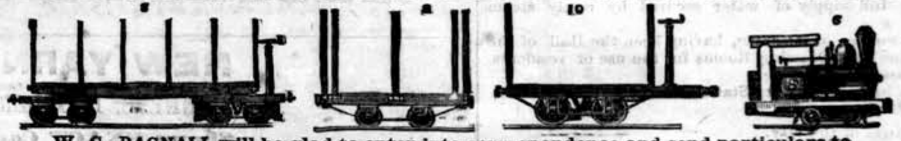

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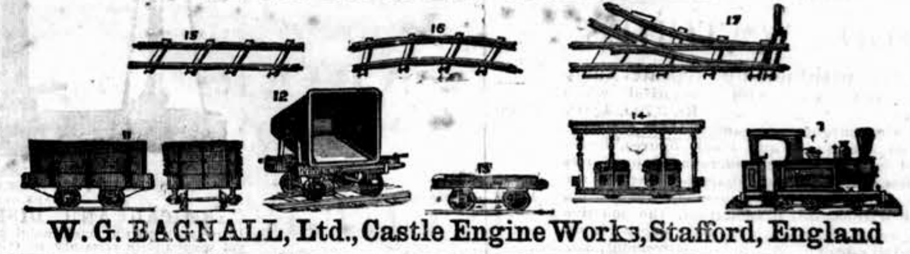

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR (SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
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THE BECK-REECE PATENT

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size	BECK-REECE	Machine	will make	10 lbs.	of Ice with an expenditure of	One Pound of Coal.
A 20	„	„	„	15 lbs.	„ „ „	One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size	ETHER	Machine	makes	5 lbs.	„ „ „	One Pound of Coal.
A 20	„	„	„	6 lbs.	„ „ „	One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 „ ETHER „ „ „ 30 „

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

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INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.
Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment).
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To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.
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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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"NATIONAL PLANT"
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INDIA	By the Lotus.
ENGLAND	„ Oak.
SCOTLAND..........................	„ Thistle.
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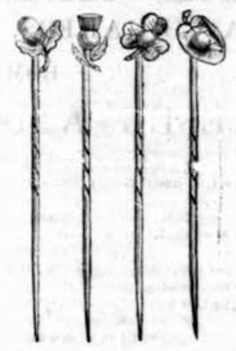

These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose, being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

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The set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco Case holding the set.

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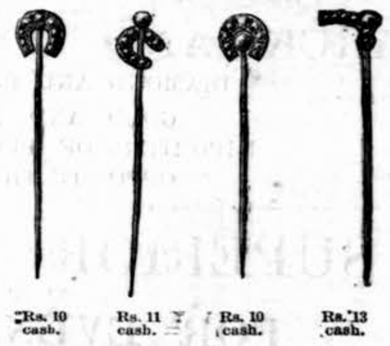

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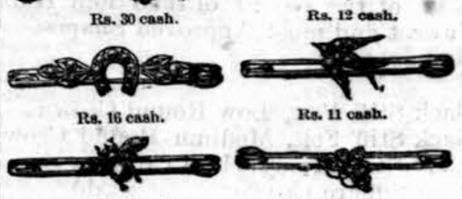

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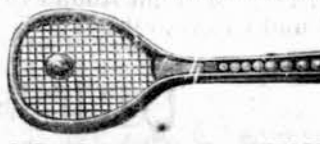

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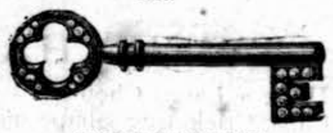
Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27 cash, complete in Morocco Case.



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Oars and Hat "Fichu" Brooch.
In Silver, Rs. 4-8, cash.
In Gold, Rs. 45, cash.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
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and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, [illegible] WASTING, &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

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☞ We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various Imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 1-8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its labels the fac-simile of our signature, to imitate which is felony.

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ORDINARY GRAVITY.
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This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

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In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT
A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

- A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
- A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
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(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
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All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

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